The WEEKLY Post.

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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa

KISS BUT NEVER TELL.

A world of bliss lies in a kiss,
When snatched from lips that love it well;
So indulge your taste in every case,
But, mind you, never kiss and tell.

Like morning's ray the smile may play
"Round lips where Cupid loves to dwell;
Then take a "smack," or pay one back,
But, mind you, never kiss and tell.

If you have pressed the heaving breast
Where love's warm passions gently swell,
And from the lip the nectar sip
Have taken, mind you, never tell.

Weep, if you please, your heart to ease.
As did old Jacob at the well;
But never say in any way
That you have kissed; so never tell.

Royal Ball at Berlin.

The Court mourning imposed at Berlin by the numerous deaths of the season among royal families was lately pretermitted in order to allow the first of two annual public balls held at the Opera House, and glorified by the presence of the King and royal family, to take place. The ceremonies were grim enough for a funeral, and the formula of laying aside mourning was almost unnecessary. Tickets are as difficult to obtain at this entertainment as when a Paris "first night" is honored by the new play of some great author, and the bourgeoise crowd the upper tiers of the seats in the poorly ventilated theatre, it being one of their few chances for looking down upon the august heads of the Court party below. The orchestra plays with estimable vigor, but dancing would be out of the question did etiquette permit, before the arrival of the State procession. After the excitement of expectation is at fever heat the Chamberlain's wand pompously beats to silence, and the manager of the royal theatre, supported by a Lady of the Bedchamber, appears at at the pit door, ushering in the King, Queen, and subordinate members of the reigning House, attended by Chamberlains, Equerries, Ladies in Waiting and the Great Officers of the Household. A living lane is opened up in the panting crowd, and the procession moves onwards, at a funeral pace, until it has made the round of the theatre's ground floor. It then slowly emerges from the pit and winds into the State box, in the centre of the dress-circle, where it sits down in conformity with the rules of precedence, and is voraciously stared at for half an hour or so by all those who can crane round corners or lean over ledges far enough to catch an edgeways or highly foreshortened glimpse of royalty. Then it rises again majestically files out of the "Konigliche Loge," descends to the seething *parterre,* again makes a penitential road through an animated alley of silk and broadcloth, and, having accomplished this melancholy duty, breaks up; the King and Princes moving amongst the general company—the Empress and her suite retiring for the night. A general scramble for refreshments follows, and by midnight dancing begins in earnest. This is the usual order of exercises, and upon the recent repetition of the ceremony it was carried out in the conventional way, except that the President of Police took the place of the Intendent in heading the royal procession. After the ball was over, the royal family resumed the habiliments of woe.

A Curious Divorce Suit.

A curious suit, brought by a husband for judicial separation from his wife on account of her cruel treatment of him, was lately argued in Liverpool. The complainant was one George Phillips, head of a wealthy firm of stationers. His marriage to the obnoxious woman of whom he wished to be free took place in 1864, since which time his home had been a scene of constant conjugal violence, but he had always been the victim. They had had two children, one of which had died, and the other was sickly because Mrs. Phillips discharged nurses so often. Her spasmodic diablerie the aggrieved husband thought was brought on by her habit of using intoxicating liquors too freely, on which occasions she would revile him, insult his friends and alienate all whose acquaintance he considered most desirable. Even four years ago, upon reaching home after a long absence, she locked him in the dining-room, stuck him, and tore his clothes. On another occasion she attacked him with a carving knife, and when it was taken from her she hurled upon his devoted head the contents of the crockery cupboard. Once he was locked out at night and had to effect an entrance by climbing in at the dining-room, while his wife sat at the bed-room window and jeered at him. When he gained an entrance to the dining-room he found all the other doors locked and had to sleep all night on the floor. She often tore his clothes after he was dressed, and habitually locked the rooms and secreted the keys. Perhaps a more marvellous or amusing story of man's patience or the inconvenience of living with a chronically frantic woman never was told, and yet the Court was opposed to granting the separation.

[From the Albion.]

THE GODS OF THE HEARTH.

Only a picture, dimmed and smirched
By many a weary year.
Only a plant, with a rugged stem,
Its scant leaves frail and sere.
Only a book, its pages torn,
Its dainty binding stained,
Only a harp, with its music jarred,
Its strings all dumb and strained.
Only a phrase that strikes the ear.
As awkward, dull, or cold
Only a ring, with its jewel flawed,
And rust on its tarnished gold

Yet, that portrait stirs one secret heart,
As no master's work can do.
Those flowers for one outbloom all buds,
Of royal scent and hue.
No poet's golden utterance
Charms as those pages did,
No lute has melody half so sweet
In its measured cadence hid.
Those rough frank words a courtly phrase
Sounds scarce so dear or true,
No sapphire shines the glow that once,
The poor pale turquoise knew.

The Gods of the Hearth they reign supreme
On the altar of the heart.
Life flashes on its varying way,
Each takes his destined part.
The wheel revolves, the sunlights glint,
Storms roar, and quick rains fall.
The thorns grow thick on the rose's stem,
Death strikes, to end it all;
But oh it is only His mighty hand
That can hurl them from their throne;
The God that Home, and Heart, and Hearth,
In love unite to own.

WAS SHE MURDERED?—OR?

No special portents attended the coming on of night in the town of Darmstadt on the 13th of June, 1847. On the sandy plain beyond the walls and fosse; on the narrow well-like lanes of the old town; on the broad Rheinstrasse and Neckarstrasse, the stately, intersecting roads of the new town; on the great ducal statue, aloft on its Doric column in the Louisenplatz; on the grand duke's palace; on the gardens of the old chateau; on the museum, library, and picture galleries; on the Corinthian pillars of the theatre and the Estate's House; on the Protestant and Catholic churches; on the huge drill-house; on the town-hall and barracks; on the carpet and card manufactories; on the venerated houses where Schliermacher and Liebig were born—the warm darkness settled down slowly, deadening the rich colors of sunset, and gradually hushing into silence the chatter, wrangle, and prattle of men, women, and children. The hopes and joys of another day have passed, and night, like an imperturbable sexton, was slowly filling up the graves with darkness.

Some hours before, indeed, between three and four P. M., in the bright sunlight, the Count of Goerlitz had gaily sallied out to dinner, leaving at home his wife, the countess, a lady of about forty-six, of active, industrious, but somewhat reserved and parsimonious habits. As soon as her husband left, the countess retired to her own suite of apartments to pore over her accounts, and arrange various domestic matters. She had given her servants a holiday till late in the evening, and only one old man, who seemed indifferent to theatre, wine-shop, or promenade, was left to guard the great silent house.

The countess's private apartments were on the frugal German scale, and consisted of a suite of three rooms. The first was an ante-chamber; the second a parlor, containing in one corner a Russian stove, in the other a writing-desk; and beyond this was a small cabinet only large enough to receive a divan, on which the countess usually took her siesta towards sunset. At about seven o'clock, the count returned from his dinner and his game of billiards, and knocked at the door of the ante-room; but receiving no answer, he went out again like a good, easy-tempered man, and took another cigar, and probably once more watched the careering of the white and red balls over the green cloth. At about ten P. M. he quietly returned, and once more knocked, still without the faintest sense of alarm. He knocked, but no one answered; he listened—there was a deadly silence. He knocked again, there was no reply. Then he felt a sudden, hot damp break out on his forehead, as he struggled with the door, and cried angrily for it to be opened. Still there was no reply. Had it been the door of the old mouldy family vault, the silence could not have been more relentless. Hearing the alarm, the servants, just then returned, laughing and chaffing, ran up, and were instantly sent by the pale count for workmen with crowbars and chisels to break open the locked door, the keys of which were never afterwards found. The door was soon forced by rough, expert hands, and the count and his frightened servants crowded in. The rooms were filled with a stifling, thick smoke, so dense, that it was impossible even to face it till one of the windows were forced out. The moment the air entered, the smoke broke into a crimson flame; the parlor hangings turned to fire, the writing-desk was on fire, as well as the inlaid wooden floor beneath it. The countess lay dead, about a foot from her writing-desk, her head towards the window her feet stretched towards the middle of the room. There was no appearance of fire near the body nor on the floor where it rested, nor was the fire violent, for a few eimer of water (fifteen or sixteen imperial gallons) extinguished it. As this was being done, a rush of smoke came from the open door of the inner cabinet, where the ottoman was found to be on fire. Nothing else, however, in the room was on fire, and in front of the ottoman lay one of the countess's slippers quite uninjured, the other was still on her foot. It was now remembered that a bright light had been seen at the countess's closet window about eight o'clock P. M.

We leave the blackness and horror of that summer night, and return to the rooms in the clear, truth-telling sunlight of the next bright, unconscious day, when Doctor Graff, a physician of Darmstadt being officially called in, inspected the corpse and the chamber with clear, keen, searching eyes. He found the whole apartment smelling of smoke and in such disorder as might be expected after a fire. The writing-desk had been mostly consumed, and the papers it had contained, partly burned, lay about the room. A mirror on the parlor wall, fifteen feet five inches from the writing desk, was cracked, and two stearine candles which had stood on a chiffonier, nine feet three inches from it, were melted. The ottoman in the closet was displaced, and nearly in its centre was an almost oval hole caused by the combustion of the hair mattress and stuffing.

On proceeding to the body, Doctor Graff observed, to his surprise, that the dress on the upper part of the body was almost wholly-consumed. The body lay on its left side, the head and chest retracted, the neck everywhere blackened and charred as were the skin and muscles of the upper parts of the chest. The joints of both upper arms had their surfaces charred, except at the hands. Considering, firstly, that deceased had been in full bodily vigor: secondly, that she had been seen by her servants the evening before in good health; thirdly, that she had not gone to bed, but must have been occupied at her writing-desk; fourthly, that in case of the fire having been accidental she might have escaped from it, or at least have called for assistance, of which efforts there was no indication, though she was close to a window; and, fifthly, that as traces of fire and carbonization of the body were chiefly about the head, and as the open mouth and protruded tongue were indicative of suffocation, Doctor Graff reported, with a certain professional exultation, that it was highly probable that this had been one of the rare instances of what is termed spontaneous combustion, a supposition which, in his opinion, alone could explain the circumstances that the deceased had been unable to call for assistance, or to save herself, as she might have done, had the light on the writing-desk caught her hair or head-dress. This opinion Doctor Graff partially qualified next day, by further reporting that his conclusion in regard to the high probability of death by spontaneous combustion, in this instance, was a hypothesis admissable in the absence of indications of violence on the countess's body, the abstract possibility of which he was not prepared to deny.

Doctor Stegmayer, the family doctor, proffered evidence as to the state of the countess's health before the fire. He had never seen anything to indicate the countess having fondness for spirituous liquids. There was nothing in the appearance of the body that led him to believe that it had been exposed to the action of the fire during life.

A Doctor Von Siebold, on the other hand, was ardent in favor of the spontaneous combustion theory. Eager to establish his case, he drew up a most learned and elaborate report. In proof of the occasional occurrence of death in this way, he pointed to the instances adduced by Kopp, Friedrich, Henke, and Devergie. He also enumerated the leading features of the cases collected by Devergie in the article on spontaneous human combustion in the Dict. de Med. et de Chir. Pract.

On the 26th of November, 1847, it was intimated by the count that an inquest would be held respecting the fate of the deceased. The next day, however, the count's cook detected a quantity of greenish matter (verdigris) in a sauce intended for the count. About the same time suspicion was awakened against Stauff, the servant, who had been left in charge of the house, from the discovery of some jewels, which had belonged to the countess, in the possession of one of his relations at a distance. Moreover, a few days after the fire several boxes of charred matches had been found below a small Russian stove in Stauff's room. The bell pull in the countess's room, it was now remembered, was torn away the night of the fire, and lay on the floor near the spot where it had been attached.

At the inquest the doctors again mustered ready to fight, tooth and nail, for the phenomenal theory. It was shown that the mirror and an oil-painting above the sofa in the parlor were obscured by a coating of a soft, deep reddish matter, containing black points visible with or without the aid of a lens. The feet of a chair placed near the writing-desk were slightly charred. From the facts of the case Doctor Van Siebold considered that the burning of the countess's body could not have been the consequence of accident. The combustion of the desk and the portion of the floor could not have done it. The corpse was found out of reach of these, and on a part of the floor to which the fire had not extended. After explaining away the facts which favored the supposition of the design, the self-satisfied doctor contended that no murderer could have chosen a mode of concealing his crime of so difficult and complicated a kind, which demanded time for its execution, endangered his discovery while putting it in force, required the collection of abundant materials, was likely to leave traces behind it, and which, in short, none but a madman in the pursuit of some fixed purpose was capable of carrying successfully into effect. He contended in addition that spontaneous combustion alone could satisfactorily explain the circumstances of the case. Supposing that the combustion had begun at the head, the countess might at the moment have been in a state to run to the bell-pull, and, in her agony, to pull it till it gave way. The flame seen from the house opposite the window of the little room at eight o'clock showed that she had been lying on the ottoman where her head had taken fire, which accounted for the hole burned in the cushion, as well as for the finding of her slipper in this apartment. He conjectured that the countess was in the act of running to the window to call for assistance, when she had fallen before the writting-desk, and set it on fire.

A Doctor Morell, a great analyst, next came forward and described all the torturing and questioning processes to which he had submitted the brownish coating from the mirror. Sufficient for unenlightened minds to know that he had found it contained ammonia and acetic acid; it must therefore have been derived from the combustion of vegetable and animal matter.

The whole profession blazed up at this, and the spontaneous combustionists grew as warm as the murder theorists grew hot. The following questions were then solemnly put by the government to the whole Medical College of the Grand Duchy of Hesse:

First. Whether, and in how far, it could with certainty be determined either that the death of the countess had been the result of spontaneous combustion, or that this mode of death was in any case admissible? And in case of a negative answer to both these questions:

Second. Whether, and how far grounds of probability existed for or against the likelihood of this mode of death?

Third. Whether, and in how far, the employment of the sauce drugged with verdigris, or a portion of it would endanger the life or health of the person partaking of it?

It was further intimated to the doctors that should the disinterment of the body be by them deemed necessary or desirable, in order to the elucidations of the first and second questions, power should be obtained for that purpose. In reply, the Medical College referred to a report by Dr. Graff, to which they gave their formal assent, being unanimous against the spontaneous combustion theory. The learned doctor selected forty cases, from which he filtered the following more or less satisfactory deductions:

In the cases referred to, the proportion of females to males was as four to one; the parties were of very advanced age, chiefly from fifty to eighty years, of habits for the most part sedentary and inactive; they were in almost every instance stout and very fat, and almost all had been for years addicted to the use of spirituous liquors. The combustion almost always immediately followed such excesses; it always happened in night time and in winter; calls for assistance were never heard from the parties; in the majority of the cases though not in all, there was some burning body in the vicinity. The combustion was always excessively rapid, occupying mostly but a few minutes, sometimes only a few seconds, attended with flame, and barely admitted being extinguished by water; and even very inflammable objects in the vicinity of the victim often escaped injury. In every instance the combustion involved part of the trunk of the body, and with few exceptions this part was always converted into charcoal and ashes. In the majority of these cases portions of the head and limbs escaped the action of the fire; the extremities were severed at the joints, and were covered with vesications; the combustion had always a fatal termination, and the charcoal which was left mostly retained the form of the part burned, was very porous, and fell into powder on the slightest touch. The ashes were almost constantly intermingled with a yellowish, oily, glutinous liquid, which also covered the floor, and gave out a penetrating empy reumatic odor; and finally the whole chamber was filled with a thick smoke, and the walls and furniture were covered with a dark soot.

The report then went on to pronounce decidedly that the countess had been first strangled by an assassin, and then placed near some burning furniture.

By Doctor Graff's advice the countess's body was disintered on the 11th of August, 1848, and as was suspected, the right side of the skull was found to be fractured. The limbs were found to be partially injured by fire, and the bones gave out the usual sound. At the requisition of the President of the Assizes, Professor Licky and Doctor Bischoff, of Giessen, were conjoined with the members of the Hessian Medical College, and the following questions were referred to a body of experts:

First. In the foregoing circumstances is it possible, probable, or certain, that the death of the Countess of Goerlitz, and the state in which her body was found on the 13th of June, 1847, had been the consequence of the so-termed combustion?

Second. In the foregoing circumstances is it possible, probable, or certain, that the deceased had perished from a fire external to her, and that she was exposed to such an influence, either, first, through an unfortunate accident; secondly, intentionally from her own or another's deed?

Third. In the foregoing circumstances is it possible, probable, or certain, that the deceased had not been exposed to the action of fire till after her death, and in this case is it to be admitted that she perished, firstly, by suicide, or secondly, by the hand of another, perhaps, by the fracturing of her skull or suffocation, or, thirdly, from an attack of disease, or the occurrence of some unlucky accident?

Fourth. In the foregoing circumstance is it possible, probable, or certain, that the obvious source of the fire, the burning writing-desk, was the sole cause of the burning of the body of the deceased, or was any further cause necessary for the production of this burning?

The Commission of Experts returned in answer that they believed that the countess had not died of spontaneous combustion, a phenomenon of which indeed all the learned gentlemen—Doctor Graff alone excepted—denied totally the existence. Second. They considered the countess had not perished by fire at all. Third. She was not accidentally burned, nor in such a way as to have prevented her calling for assistance. Fourth. They considered she had been burned after death. Fifth. The countess might have taken prussic acid, morphia, or strychnine, first setting fire to the ottoman, the sofa, and the writing-desk; but this was unlikely, as there were no known motives for suicide. Sixth. They admitted the possibility of the countess having had a fit, and while in a fit, having been suffocated by a fire accidentally caused. Finally, the experts agreed that the deceased had perished by the hand of another, who had first stunned and then strangled her. As to whether the combustion of the desk alone was sufficient to have produced the burns on the countess's body, the experts were terribly opposed. The obstinate Doctor Graff, with Doctors Leidhecker and Reiger, did not think the desk alone could have caused such burns. The majority were satisfied that the burning desk was sufficient.

To decide this last fact, Dr. Merck made some ghastly experiments in an out-house of the hospital at Giessen. He took a woman's body, dressed like the countess, and placed it near a burning desk in the position in which the body of the countess was found. They found the body in the experiment was burned much as that of the countess had been burned. The experts also declared that it was impossible that the murderer of the countess could have remained in the room during the combustion of the body, or have returned to it after leaving, owing to the unbearable smoke and heat. He would, beside, have been eager to change his dress, and to wash, to get rid of the betraying smell.

This learned puzzlement, which might never have been cleared up, was ended by Stauff's own confession. At the diet of the assizes of the 11th of April, 1850, John Stauff was found guilty of the murder of the Countess of Goerlitz, and of the subsequent fire-raising, and attempt to poison, and was sentenced to imprisonment for life. In the autumn of the same year he confessed that he had entered the Countess' room to announce to her that he was going out, when, finding no one in the room, he was tempted by the articles of value he saw there to commit a robbery. While doing so the Countess came in. A struggle then took place, and he strangled her. He afterwards placed the body in a chair, heaped combustible articles round it, and set fire to them.

FARM NOTES.

PUMPKINS FOR COWS.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman says:

From a peck of seed dropped and covered in the gaps of a corn-field, a dairy of nine cows has been kept up to summer milking, and the quality of the butter is super-excellent, and six heifer calves raised from the above are fat as moles. The cows are fatter, too, than a majority of the cattle slaughtered. These cows have been making about six pounds of butter per week, besides supplying new milk and cream for a gentleman's house with six inmates. The pumpkins are chopped up in the mangers with a spade, morning, noon and night, about half a bushel each time, when cut into pieces. They eat while being milked, morning and night, and they come to the yard and go into the stable for half an hour at noon. Beets, carrots and some other roots and small ears of corn will follow, so as to keep up the milk during winter.

PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The Toronto Globe says: "Among other minerals, this most valuable manure occurs in Canada in immense deposits. All through the township of Burgess and Crosby, as well as a considerable portion of the counties of Leeds, Lanark, and Frontenau, are found large and very valuable beds of the mineral. Near Brockville there have been established sulphuric acic works, and considerable quantities of acid have been manufactured. Some English companies have lately had their attention turned to utilizing the phosphate mines, and capitalists or their representatives were plentiful enough during last autumn, inspecting localities and testing mines. Large quantities of phosphate, averaging from 80 to 90 per cent, of pure mineral are often met with, and some thousands of tons were shipped last year and the year before to England, Scoland, and Germany."

FARMING AS A BUSINESS.

A man who is not smart enough to run a store is not smart enough to run a farm. Farmers are not to be made out of what is left after lawyers, doctors, ministers, and merchants are sorted and picked out. And if a man fails on a farm he is not likely to succeed in a store, for it requires more talent to be a thriving farmer than to be an average merchant. The one great failure is the disproportion between a man's farm and his capital. A farmer's capital is skill, labor, and his money. If he has little cash, he must have no more land than he can thoroughly manage by his personal labor. Every acre beyond that is an incumbrance. One acre well worked is more profitable than twenty acres skimmed over. It is this greed of land by farmers that have not the capital to work it that keeps so many poor. Small farms are better than large ones, simply because they are better suited to the capital of common farmers.

ASPARAGUS CULTURE AND MANURE.

I have tried all kinds of manure for asparagus plants, and all sorts of treatment. Nothing, however, produced such a rank growth and thick crop as fresh cow manure. We have often used horse manure, well rotted, and salt, and various other applications; but the pure cow manure spread over the bed about three inches thick proved the best. The year before last we had the most wonderful growth, and, as we believe, entirely from this cause. We always leave our stalks until they are about one foot high before cutting them. We fancy they are much better and we know we get three times as much vegetable food fit to eat.

If we cut them just as they show above the earth, and, to get sufficient length, point the knife somewhat diagonally downwards, severing the plant about three inches under the soil, we only get an edible portion of about two and a half inches in length; whereas if we wait one or two days more for increased growth, and cut at the surface, we get nearly or quite nine inches of excellent food, and we think our bed yields more of this long kind than the short, and that the plants really thrive better. After the first cutting being thus delayed, there is no more lost time, as all future growth, by being allowed to flourish a little before rotting, comes in rotation the same as if cut earlier; but, as I before said, we think better and more crop can be obtained by this treatment.—Correspondence Canada Farmer.

A Sad Affair.

The sad results which too often follow practical jokes are shown by the particulars given of a suicide recently committed in Salem township, Ohio. It seems a young man, named Spencer, a resident of Noble county, had been paying his addresses to a young lady of Salem township, named Whetstone. Matters had so far progressed that they were engaged. The relatives of the young lady, it is stated, were opposed to the match, and interposed every obstacle to the consummation of the marriage. A short time since two young men, either maliciously or through sport, wrote a disreputable letter concerning the young lady, signing Spencer's name to it, and counterfeiting his hand writing as nearly as possible. This letter they purposely dropped where Miss Whetstone would be sure to find it. She did find it, and, as was natural, was very indignant at its contents. On the evening of the suicide he made his usual visit, but was coldly received, was informed of the letter and dismissed as an unworthy suitor. He protested his innocence and declared that he knew nothing of the letter; but she bade him go, telling him she never wished to see him again. He remarked: "If that is the case, I will kill myself," and left the house. A moment afterward she heard the report of a pistol, but being alone with her mother and sister she was afraid to go out, and awaited the return of Mr. Whetstone, who was absent. On his return, search was made and young Spencer was found a few yards from the house, with a bullet through his heart and head.

HARRISBURG.

SENATE.

Special to The Post.]

HARRISBURG, February 25, 1873.

New Bills.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. MACLAY—Supplement to the Mahoning and Susquehana railroad.

By Mr. PLAYFORD—To enable railroad companies the better to secure the safety of persons and property, and to increase their facilities and capacities.

By Mr. McCLURE—To vacate portions of Second, Monroe and High streets, Port Perry, Allegheny county.

Special Legislation.

The following bills on the private calendar were passed:

Incorporating the Monongahela Savings bank.

Supplement to the act authorizing the city of Allegheny to issue water bonds.

Continuing the time for the Monongahela Bridge Company to erect a new bridge.

To incorporate the Montrose Bridge Company.

To authorize the city of Pittsburgh to open the streets and lay down water pipes.

To legalize the appropriations of the Councils of Pittsburgh.

To legalize the election of street commissioners of the South Side.

To authorize the owners of property to determine what kind of pavement is to be used.

The Heathen Chinee at Beaver Falls.

Mr. RUTAN presented the petition of twelve hundred citizens of Beaver county asking the Legislature to pass a joint resolution, instructing our Senators and requesting our members of Congress to vote for the bill to prevent the further importation of Chinese labor.

Mr. RUTAN said their petitions were mailed to him on the 3d of February, but were not received until to-day. He presumed that the delay was owing to the fact that the person mailing them supposed the Senator had the franking privilege, and therefore did not pay the postage.

He also presented a joint resolution in accordance with the request of the petitioners, and moved to proceed to its consideration.

Objection was made, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Miscellaneous.

He also presented a remonstrance of one hundred and fifty citizens of Hanover township, Beaver county, against the passage of a law preventing cattle from running at large.

Mr. RUTAN also read a bill in place entitled a supplement to an act creating a board of public charities, authorizing the Governor to remove a Commissioner for neglect of duty.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at ten o'clock and considered the private calendar.

The following

Western Bills Were Passed:

To allow the School Directors of the First ward, Allegheny, to borrow money.

Supplement to the Nation's Savings Bank of Allegheny.

Supplement to the Shoe and Leather Bank.

Incorporating the Hoboken Real Estate Bank.

Incorporating the Home Real Estate and Savings Bank.

Incorporating the Pennsylvania Land Improvement Company.

Supplement to the Safe Deposit Company of Wheatland.

Incorporating the Union Savings Bank.

Supplement to the Temperanceville Bank.

Supplement to the Woodruff Sleeping Car Company.

Incorporating the Union Bridge Company with additional incorporators.

The Wylie Avenue Savings bank was objected off the calender.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. WILSON (Washington) presented the following bills and petitions:

A further supplement to the act incorporating the House of Refuge approved April 22d, 1850.

To confirm the purchase of certain real estate in Washington county by said House of Refuge.

To move the Pennsylvania Reform School and authorize the board of directors of said Pennsylvania Reform School to execute bonds and morigages.

Also, to change the road laws of West Bethlehem township, Washington county.

Also, a petition for and one against the same.

Also, a petition of the farmers, tradesmen, manufacturers, citizens and taxpayers of the county of Washington, praying for an appropriation in aid of the National Centennial Exhibition.

The Fish Bill.

Mr. LATTA called up the Fish bill and had it repealed for Westmoreland. Many people were then put to a useless expense to change their mill dams.

The Local Option Fight.

Various attempts were made to fix Wednesday to proceed with this calendar but the Local Option fight prevented that.

Adjourned till ten o'clock on Wednesday.

Mr. Sample claims to have voted "no" on the question of adjournment on Thursday while Local Option was pending, and has witnesses who say they heard his vote. It is not officially recorded, however.

What They Say.

It is asserted that both the general and special bill will now be passed in the House and amended, giving ten days' notice, so that the election may take place in March. They will pass it by a two-thirds vote, whether in the shape indicated, or with Graham's special bill tacked to the general bill as an amendment. At all events, the fight is said to be over, and the passage of the bill is apparently conceded, though it is possible the liquor men have only changed their tactics.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, March 1, 1873.

THE wickedest American liar made a very narrow escape of it in the House yesterday.

THE poor miners screen bill is being belted around Harrisburg at a terrible rate. It never was the intention of some who appear to favor it, to let it pass in its present shape. Even MILES HUMPHRIES will not deny this.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER'S outbreak with the New York Custom House faction, promises to be followed by a rupture between the Radicals and Governor DIX, the quarrel having originated concerning his appointments. The Albany *Express* has opened a fierce war upon the Governor which is likely to spread.

CONGRESSMAN BINGHAM; who thirsted for the blood of Mrs. SURRATT, the owner of twenty shares of Credit Mobilier stock, and the recipient of ten thousand dollars in dividends, is the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, to which was referred the resolution looking to the impeachment of COLFAX. If it can be smothered he will do it.

ADVICES from Harrisburg inform us that a Radical scamp, a member of the Legislature and who has not the fear of GOD before his eyes, is circulating a report to the effect that THE POST is opposed to the present jury system. The fact is; we are perfectly content; want no change until someth. better is proposed, and which to our mind has not yet been discovered.

THE more the equalization law is explained, the more mystified it becomes. Nobody knows what to do, whether to return the present valuation made by sworn officers, or make no return and leave it to the whim of the City Assessor, who cannot be expected to know what is the cash value of property. The whole thing is an experiment much more likely to prove unequal and create greater satisfaction than the present system.

THE *World* refers to the manner in which the whole Democratic press and the local Democratic organizations and the Democratic State Committee and the Democratic State Convention repudiated TWEED and his crime, and stripped off the Democratic livery in which he had been serving the devil, and says:

> Not so the Republican party. It clasps the Credit Mobilier scoundrels to its bosom. Its press condones their crimes. Its congress punishes only the exposer of their crimes. For the venality of its five leaders it has but a reprimand; for the perjury of its Vice-President, silence.
>
> The Republican party is dead, and these are the odors of the charnel-house.

PERHAPS the same reason controls Congress in its refusal to expel guilty members that does the Legislature of New York towards TWEED. He is still a member of the Senate of the State, and smiles complacently when the proposition is hinted through the press. He too, has a memorandum book with names and amounts, which if made public through an investigating committee, would settle the hash of a multitude of distinguished gentlemen. He was more liberal than OAKES AMES, as he had a larger fund to draw upon.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* has come to the following conclusions in regard to the duty of Congress: "If it desires to vindicate the American Congress and the national honor, it must separate itself utterly from any appearance of sharing in the disgrace; and it can do this only by administering to *all* the implicated individual members of the two Houses, and to the Vice President, the emphatic censure or the sharp punishment their conduct has invited. If they do not, they fasten the disgrace upon Congress itself. What has been revealed of the individual dishonor of members in the Credit Mobilier transactions has been placed before all the world too plainly to be obliterated by any application of 'whitewash.'"

NOTWITHSTANDING President GRANT received considerable praise for his proclamation in regard to a Federal office-holder holding a State office, no one has yet heard tell of a single individual being removed. Take for instance the case of RUSSELL ERRETT, he still holds on as Assessor of Internal Revenue in this District, a United States appointment, and also as Clerk of the Senate, which likewise he retains in direct violation of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which in article VI. section VIII. provides as follows:

> "No person holding or exercising any office or appointment of trust or profit under the United States shall at the same time hold or exercise any office in this state to which a salary is, or fees or perquisites are by law annexed."

Now we respectfully ask the attention of the President to this violation of his proclamation and if he is afraid to remove the chairman of the Republican State Committee, we appeal to the Senate of Pennsylvania to enforce this provision of the Constitution, which is being violated so long as Clerk ERRETT is permitted to continue in both positions. If he don't get out before long we suggest that some one of our Democratic Senators call attention to the facts and let us see if Republican Senators will vote to continue this infringement of our Constitution.

CAN IT BE?

Our Harrisburg news informed us the other day that the dealers in liquor had forwarded $200,000 to that place to be used to effect the repeal of the Local Option Law, and that $60,000 had been expended in the House for the purpose of shoving over until Tuesday next, the bill which had passed the Senate to permit the people of Pittsburgh to vote on that question in the early part of next month, on the same day on which the township elections are held in this county.

Of course we pretend to no knowledge in regard to the truth of these allegations; but the fact that such things are so fully spoken of at Harrisburg as to justify or even excuse the correspondents of the press in giving them attention, may well be the occasion of very serious reflection to every citizen of average morality. We have three Senators and seven Representatives in Harrisburg. We believe the Senators all favor the right of the people to pass upon this vexed question; but how about the members of the House? Two of them vote against strangling the bill with a postponement, three of them sneak out of the House or else sit silent at their desks, too cowardly to vote either way. Mr. WAINWRIGHT, as everybody knew he would when he was elected, voted for the postponement, and so did M'CORMICK—who is not a brewer, but was voted for by the temperance men and the whisky boys also. With Mr. WAINWRIGHT'S vote no man has any right to find fault—with Mr. M'CORMICK'S many will; as regards the dodgers—the poor creatures who were afraid to vote either way, they stand in the esteem of all sides entirely too contemptible for praise or censure.

We did not set out to discuss the temperance question, nor yet the local option law—the fruit of Radical legislation only one short year ago, and which they in vain look for Democratic votes to repeal. What we purposed saying a few words about was the bare-faced use of money at Harrisburg to purchase legislation. Surely we have had a surfeit lately of good merchantable legislators—men who go about with their price ticketed on their collars seeking purchasers, and who regard themselves as for sale, to be paid for on delivery. In Kansas, in Iowa, in South Carolina, in Arkansas, and in Louisiana such things are marketable; you buy one of them as you buy a fat pig in the drove yards; price in proportion to the weight of the hog. They have them too in Congress—in both Houses. There is therefore every probability that the same sort of animals may be found rooting around the Capitol grounds at Harrisburg.

Surely this kind of business can be put a stop to. Are there not a dozen honest men in the Republican party in all Allegheny county who are qualified for a seat in the legislature? We dont speak of our own party in this connection; for too well we know the bitter, incontrollable intolerance which leads Republicans of good position and character to vote and electioneer for the veriest scalawags in their own party, and elect them over honest men of the other side; and then go about complaining of the conduct of the very men they have elected.

The temperance men—technically so called—vote almost *en masse* with the Radicals. The Democrats have never favored anything bearing the impress of sumptuary legislation; but the law has been passed, and the Democrats at Harrisburg will scarcely be so weak as suffer themselves to be used by *pseudo* temperance men like M'CORMICK and RAMSEY and the rest of them, to extricate them from their present dilemma. We have borne the stigma of being in favor of whisky drinking long enough, while both temperance men and four-fifths of the dealers and drinkers of whisky have walked to the polls arm in arm and voted the same Republican ticket.

If the law is repealed or postponed we appeal to our friends to see it done by Republican votes; and if we the people have a vote on it in March, we ask every citizen to vote so as to throw the whole responsibility for whisky on these pretenders to temperance.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

In the Constitutional Convention on Wednesday when the seventh section of the Article on Elections was read, providing for disfranchisement upon conviction for a violation of the election laws, but allowing two-thirds of each House of the Legislature to restore the right to vote, Mr. W. H. SMITH of Allegheny moved to strike out the two-thirds provision and argued that:

> In supporting his amendment to strike out the provision empowering the Legislature, by a two-third vote of each House, to move disfranchisement for election frauds, remarked that the violation of election laws in any form—the procuring of fraudulent votes—the stuffing of ballot-boxes, each and all of these offences against suffrage are looked upon as venial and of not much account. It is, therefore, our duty here to put our hand of condemnation on this most atrocious crime against one of the highest functions of the citizen.
>
> Hitherto, with very stringent laws to keep the ballot uncontaminated, they have been successfully evaded, and if convictions were occasionally obtained, they were rendered of no avail by pardons, obtained Heaven knows how—sometimes most guiltily. And if the election laws shall be as loosely administered hereafter as they have been heretofore, we can at least declare here our solemn judgment that offenses against the right of suffrage are among the most flagrant of crimes.
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> Something like this is necessary in order to contribute to the attainment of a more healthy public sentiment on this subject. Why, who loses position or public estimation, or the countenance of his friends by the violation of the election? The truth of the French proverb that "nothing succeeds like success," is more true of success in election frauds than in anything else. No man is tabooed anywhere for committing any violation of any section of the election laws, provided he can carry his own election or gain success for his party.
>
> And what is this punishment, after all, to the man who has wilfully and persistently violated the election suffrage, and robbed hundreds, perheps thousands of his fellow-citizens of a right that they hold, or used to hold, very precious indeed? It is a very small punishment, indeed, for such a criminal that this small punishment shall never be pardoned. It is making what to him is a very small punishment, indeed, a punishment which must adhere to him always.
>
> I would not give this power to a mere majority of the Legislature; nor to two thirds of it; nor to three-fourths of it. But I would express the strong and unmistakable sentiment of this Convention that election frauds should meet this not severe but continued punishment.

LOCAL OPTION IN THE HOUSE.

Our Harrisburg dispatches this morning detail the squirming of the Allegheny delegation in the House at Harrisburg on the Local Option question. M'CORMICK and WAINWRIGHT appear to make no bones about it—they are openly and above board oppose to Local Option and don't care who knows it. NEWMYER and YOUNG voted against adjournment, and so far may be considered in favor of the bill; whilst RAMSEY, BALLENTINE and SEMPLE hav'nt made up their minds yet—they are evidently waiting to be convinced which side is right, and it is alleged they were out hunting facts when the vote was taken. Had two of the last named three been in their seats and voted against adjournment the bill would have come before the House on yesterday. But this was part of the game—they did not want it to come up.

Senator GRAHAM'S proposition to amend the law, making the third Friday of April the day on which to take the vote of the people of Allegheny county, passed the Senate unanimously. It won't go through the House that way, where it will meet with strong and decided opposition.

It is stated that nearly every member of the Allegheny delegation is pledged to both liquor and temperance men, and of course must disappoint somebody. But what do they care so long as they can get re-nominated, and in return receive the votes of the Republican party? It is easy to get a few gentlemen to thoroughly and candidly examine their accounts and pronounce them correct. This was done in HARTRANFT'S case, and what right have we to expect that it will not be done with our present representatives? None whatever.

THE CITY HALL MEETING.

The meeting at City Hall on Saturday evening was a disgrace to Pittsburgh, and in no way is it calculated to add to the peace of its inhabitants or the prosperity of our people.

The meeting, as is generally known, was called by the advocates of local option, who have an undoubted right to meet and give expression to their opinions; and this they should be allowed to do without let or hindrance from those who hold opposite views. No good citiben will argue otherwise, and therefore the conduct of those who disturbed the meeting on Saturday evening deserve the severest condemnation.

But, say some, the meeting was called to give "an expression of public opinion." True it was so, and it would have been better perhaps, had the call been differently worded; but then h e must have been an ignoramus indeed, who did not know that the object of the originators was to favor Local Option and consequently this lame defense goes for nothing. Those opposed had the right to attend the meeting if they chose, but they had no right to disturb or capture it.

It is not our intention in this article to speak of the vices of intemperance or of the rights (Constitutional or otherwise) of people to make, buy, sell or drink liquors, but in the name of law and order to protest against those proceedings of which we write.

It is not the first time that Pittsburghers have interfered with a public meeting, as nearly all of us remember the scenes enacted on the occasion of the reception of President JOHNSON, at the St. Charles Hotel, some few years ago, and if we mistake not some of the parties who did so much to bring disgrace upon our city then took an active part in the proceedings of Saturday night last; but then, again, when we remember how some of our solid and influential Republicans urged on the crowd at the JOHNSON reception, perhaps some of the participants at City Hall are not altogether to blame. The example then set has not been altogether fruitless.

So far as our voice and influence go, they go for free speech, and in favor of the people assembling and discussing public questions, no matter whether they be for whisky or temperance. All have the right so to do, and no one should be permitted to interfere if the law is able to enforce its decrees.

The re-enactment of scenes at City Hall will do the liquor interest more harm than good, and will never be endorsed by law-abiding citizens engaged in that or any other business. Let us for the credit of Pittsburgh, hope that there will be no more attempts at disturbing or capturing public meetings.

VIRTUE, LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE.

The *Commercial* started with a flourish of independence under its new owners, declaring its opposition to rings and cliques, that it would speak out boldly upon all matters affecting the interests of the community, subject to the control of no man or set of men, however high or numerous, who sought to advance their own ends at the expense of the honest taxpayer. These were fair words, but cheap ones. If there is such a thing as a ring in this city, composed of selfish miserable politicians the present owners of the *Commercial* are not only of it, but are its leaders. It has nothing to say upon the question, which now agitates this community more than any other, the pending bill in the legislature to permit the citizens of Pittsburgh, to express an opinion upon the Local Option. Where is its boasted independence?

Mr. M'CORMICK was Mr. MACKEY'S candidate on the Legislative ticket, he sold himself to the liquor men, before the election, who made a formal and written demand, as a condition of their support, that he would vote against all Local Option laws of whatsoever character. The same pledge was demanded of all the Democratic candidates, but was refused. Mr. M'CORMICK has redeemed his word with the liquor men, but has disappointed the temperance element, which voted for him in good faith, based upon assertions that he would not betray their interests. The public may judge by his course what the owners of the *Commercial* think about Local Option.

COL. JNO. W. FORNEY writes an editorial letter from Washington to the *Press*, in which he makes the following manly admissions in regard to Credit Mobilier. We commend them to those organs which in the heat of the campaign pronounced the statements of the anti-GRANT press, as "Democratic lies" and which they have not the honor or manhood to correct. Mr. FORNEY says:

> The offence of the parties who received stocks from Mr. Ames, and his guilt in proffering it, are partially lessened by the general belief that most of these men did not think they were doing wrong. It is true, their denial at the beginning—a fact not referred to in the report—*has placed them*, and *all those* who desired to rescue them, *in the most embarrassing position*, for that proved they were ashamed of the transaction. Like hundreds of Republican editors, *I repeated this denial* to my readers before the October election of 1872, and they accepted it in the face of the persistent charges of the opposition papers. And when the fact appeared that the accused had taken the stocks with a full knowledge of the exaggerated dividends, and when this fact was clinched and riveted by unfortunate contradictions before the committee, it was idle to attempt an impossible vindication. * * *
>
> It requires a moral earthquake to rouse the American people. They bear infinite rascality with unspeakable patience before they resist. They bore Tammany till it ground them to the earth, just as they carried slavery till it carried them into war. But the revelations of the Credit Mobilier are the natural fruits of a bad sowing. Simultaneous with them come the dark exposures of the open purchase of United States Senatorships—part of the harvest of the same seeds. The practice of buying legislation and votes, not of recent origin, is only beginning to be punished. The authors of it are yet robed in safe purple and the sanctity of fine linen, and no doubt often wonder, when Pomeroy is placed in the pillory and Caldwell is branded with opprobrium, that they should have escaped the penalty of their generation of crimes. The two Kansas Senators, the new South Carolina Senator and others equally familliar to the nation and the country, are simply the imitator, successful or otherwise, of the teachings originated and prosperously carried on for several years by Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania. Millions have looked on in amazement at his escapes. Nobody has attempted to deny his Legislative manipulations, and thousands to-day are surprised to see the leader clothed with the highest honor, while those who have been his obedient followers are driven out of Congress in disgrace.

IT would appear from the following, that the *Volksblatt* has been paying attention to this paper. We have not read as regularly as we should have done the columns of that able advocate of German interests, which is doubtless our loss. The subjoined appeared as a communication in that journal, on Friday morning:

"*Dear Volksblatt*:

"As an old reader of your worthy sheet I take the liberty of writing you a few lines, and leave you free to print them if you wish.

"I see that you give the Democratic organ of Western Pennsylvania, the *Morning Post*, a hint, because it places itself on the side of those who oppose the sale of strong drink—the temperance men. This appears to you remarkable. Now, to me, a life-long Democrat, its opinion is entirely right, and I praise the *Post* for its open stand. Long enough has the Democratic party been called the 'whisky party,' and been good enough as a catspaw to aid the sellers of strong drinks to win their goal. No inch further will these gentlemen act with the Democratic party; as the election of last fall most clearly demonstrated.

"I, for my part, go heartily with the *Post*, and say as it says. Let the liquor people look to those whom they voted for and whom they have put into office. I am no temperance man, but on account of the deception which I, as an old Democrat, have suffered, I will cheerfully be deprived of the saloons for a couple of years.

"G. F., Seventeenth ward."

ACCORDING to the report of Hon. JEREMIAH M. WILSON, in the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad there was stolen only twenty-three millions of dollars by the Credit Mobilier gang, being a per centage of about 48 per cent. on the entire cost of the road.

MR COLFAX'S explanation fails of favor even with his formerly most trusted personal and political friends. The Hartford *Courant*, controlled by ex-Governor, now Congressman, HAWLEY, of Connecticut, one of the staunchest supporters of the dominant party, has been making mathematical computations from the data afforded by the Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee concerning those bank deposits. The exact amount of the deposit, it will be remembered, was $1,968 82. Twenty shares of Credit Mobilier would have entitled Mr. COLFAX in 1868 to a 60 per cent. dividend, or $1,200, and a 40 per cent. dividend on Union Pacific stock, which at par would have been $800. But the value of the stock at that time was 98, and, allowing 2 per cent. commission for sale, the net dividend would have been $768 82. This, with the $1,200, makes $1,968 82. Two possible results of the problem are admitted by the *Courant*. Either Mr. COLFAX is not free from intent to deceive the people, or he is the "victim of wonderful coincidences."

THE Missouri *Republican* tells of a cruel hoax that was recently perpetrated upon the Legislature at Jefferson, by the unfounded announcement of the sudden death of Hon. T. J. KELLY, the member from Camden county of quick consumption:

> The customary resolutions were passed, several members availed themselves of the opportunity to air their powers of eulogium, and, after the usual conferment of apotheosis in this manner, a committee was appointed to accompany the remains to the home of the deceased. The committee, having with due solemnity proceeded to the domicil of the late member, found the remains engaged at dinner, the only evidences of "consumption" visible being those afforded by the rapid disappearance of edible solids and potable fluids. It is presumed that a perusal of the house journal of yesterday will be of the most violent edification to the gentleman from Camden county; a presumption which probably could not be made to cover the cases of the gentlemen who made the eulogistic speeches. We would suggest that hereafter, in cases of this kind, the house defer action until the object of the testimonials of respect is pronounced defunct by competent medical authority.

A CORRESPONDENT gives to the Hopkinsville *New Era* the following as a speech made by General JACKSON, when he was yet a poor back-woods lawyer in Tennessee, and unknown to fame. He was employed to prosecute a negro for the murder of another in a fit of jealousy, and his speech to the jury was the following paragraph:

> "No more shall the voice of the poor murdered man be heard in the songs of the merry corn-huskings. No more shall he pluck the snowy cotton ball. No more shall the forest resound with the echoes of his hunting horn as with the dogs he chased the 'possum and the coon. No more shall his nimble feet keep time to the music of the bango as he patted juba and cut the pigeon wing. That voice once so joyful is now hushed in death. Those limbs once so agile are now rigid and still. His body now lies upon the blood-stained turf, with his big toe pointing up to the blue arched vault of Heaven.'"

THE temperance bill, which was concurred in by the Senate of Indiana, on Thursday, and now only requires the signature of the Governor to become a law, goes further in the direction of prohibition than any measure that has been projected in any of the Western States for a number of years past. It provides that no license for the sale of liquor to be drank on the premises shall be issued except on the presentation of a petition signed by a majority of the voters in the ward, village or town; requires saloons to close at 9 o'clock in the evening, and contains all the provisions of the so-called Ohio law, with others considerably more stringent.

THE roll of purchased seats in the Senate, according to the Chicago *Tribune* now includes CALDWELL of Kansas, CLAYTON of Arkansas, HARLAN of Iowa, RAMSEY and WINDOM of Minnesota, HITCHCOCK of Nebraska, CARPENTER of Wisconsin, and CAMERON of Pennsylvania. These gentlemen are to be reenforced on March 4 by SARGENT of California, MITCHELL of Oregon, PATTERSON of South Carolina, and JONES of Nevada, and these are only those who have been found out.

THE Woodstock (Vt.) *Post* has the following: Out in Hoosierdom, where they are a good deal better acquainted with Mr. COLFAX than with the French language, there is a current distich of this sort:

> The South Bend smiler
> Got some Credit *Mobiler*.
>
> They might add:
> Which the same it is bad for Schuyler.

THE report of the POLAND committee may be summarized somewhat as follows: Whereas, No members of Congress were bribed by shares of Credit Mobilier stock; therefore, Resolved, That OAKES AMES be expelled for bribing them.—*Chicago Times.*

FRED. DOUGLASS has turned wag, and says that, in view of the Credit Mobilier investigation, there is no danger of negro suffrage lowering the standard of legislative honor.

Corrupt Senatorial Elections.

In view of the facts that both the Senators from Kansas has been charged with bribery, and that in one case a Senate Committee has reported that bribery so tainted the Senator's election that it was void from the beginning, a Washington correspondent suggests that the evidence in the cases of both Senators is such as to create grave doubts as to whether Kansas possesses the necessary qualifications for an honest State Government. This being the case he thinks Kansas should be reduced to a Territory again. Were this sort of retributive justice visited upon all States that in their elections for Senators resort to "ways that are dark" the stars on our flag might be considerably reduced in numbers. Short shrift would be given such States as Oregon, Nevada, Arkansas and Louisiana. In view of current rumor and the Credit Mobilier scandals, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri and South Carolina might also suffer degradation, and it might be a question whether some States nearer home would not also run a serious risk.—*Phila. Ledger.*

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19, 1873.

Convention met at 10 o'clock, President Meredith in the chair.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Petitions were received from citizens of Marietta and vicinity asking that the question of the sale of intoxicating liquors be submitted separately to the people.

The Prothonotary of Indiana county presented his report in reply to the request of the Convention to the Prothonotaries of the Commonwealth.

A memorial from citizens of Lancaster county, asking that a change in the Constitution respecting private corporations should be made, was referred.

ORIGINAL RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Kaine (Fayette), that the clerk is hereby directed to have the Constitution of the State correctly printed in bill form, and placed on the files of the members, so that its amendments may be properly considered by the Convention. Agreed to.

CITIES AND CITY CHARTERS.

Judge Walker, Chairmen of the Committee on Cities and City Charters, made the following report:

Section 1. The Legislature shall pass general laws, whereby a city may be established whenever a majority of the electors of any town or borough voting at any general election shall vote in favor of the same being established.

Sec. 2. Every city now existing or hereafter established shall be governed by a Mayor and a Select and Common Council, in whom the legislative power shall be invested.

Sec. 3. The Mayor shall have a qualified veto to all the acts and ordinances passed by the Councils, and shall see that the duties of the several officers are faithfully performed, but shall exercise no judicial functions, civil or criminal.

Sec. 3. The Legislature shall pass no special law, enacting any municipality or legislating its form of government, or the management of its internal affairs, or altering the charter of any city now existing, or creating a public commission for purpose, unless such law is specially asked for by a majority of each Council for a definite object; nor shall such law prove of any force or effect, unless accepted by a majority of each Council, and by a majority of the legal voters voting at the next municipal election after the acceptance by the Councils. Every municipality shall have the power to pass laws for its own regulation and not repugnant to the Constitutions of the United States and this Commonwealth.

Sec. 5. No city shall have the power hereafter to create a debt exceeding two and one-half per cent. upon the assessed valuation of the real and personal estate within its corporate limits, except to suppress rebellion or resist invasion.

Sec. 6. Every city shall create a sinking fund, which shall be inviolably pledged for the redemption of its permanent debt.

Sec. 7. No city shall, by a vote of its citizens or otherwise, become a stockholder in any company, association or corporation, or obtain money for, or loan its credit to any company, association or party.

Sec. 8. A municipal officer who has not accounted for and paid over money officially in his hands, shall be ineligible to any municipal office.

Sec. 9. The Legislature shall not exempt any property, real or personal, within any city from municipal taxation, exect such as is exempt throughout the State by general law.

Sec. 10. The Select and Common Councils, or either of them, shall have power to appoint a committee of their bodies or body to investigate official misconduct, with power to subpœna witnesses, compel their attendance, examine them under oath, and require the production of books, papers, documents and vouchers; in case of the neglect or refusal of a witness to appear, the Court of Common Pleas of the county, upon proof of the service of the subpœna, shall issue an attachment and compel attendance.

If the charge is established and the finding is approved by councils or council appointing the committee, then the office shall be declared vacated, and the officer shall be ineligible to any office of trust or profit under the municipality, and may be prosecuted in the criminal courts.

Wilful false swearing before such committee shall be deemed perjury.

REGISTRATION OF ELECTORS.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Lawrence in the chair, the fifth section of the report of the Committee on Suffrage and Elections before the Committee, namely: That the Legislature shall enact a uniform law for the registration of electors, but no elector shall be deprived of the right to vote by reason of not being registered.

Mr. Dallas (Phila.) considered that the registration law which was passed especially for the benefit of the city of Philadelphia had been proved an evil and not a benefit.

Sundry amendments to the section were offered and voted down.

Mr. Carter (Lancaster) offered the following, to come in after the words "reason of" in the last line, "neglect intentional or otherwise of the registry officer.

Mr. McConnell (Allegheny) did not believe in this singling out of any community or section of the State as being particularly corrupt. He thought that to select 100,000 men in a lump from any other part of Pennsylvania, as much corruption would be found among them as among the same number in Philadelphia.

Mr. MacVeagh (Daughin) was not prepared to vote for the section as reported, believing that it did not cover the ground aimed at by the committee.

The amendment of Mr. Carter was not agreed to.

Mr. Dallas (Philadelphia) offered an amendment, which was adopted as a substitute, and is as follows: All laws regulating elections by the people or for the registry of electors shall be uniform in their operation throughout the State, but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being upon the registry.

Section 6 in reference to the use of money or undue influences at elections for the purpose of bribery, was passed after a brief discussion.

Section 7, that persons convicted of fraudulent violation of the election laws shall be deprived of the right of suffrage, was discussed at length.

Mr. Armstrong (Lycoming) offered to to amend that the section shall read after the words "consenting thereto," "and nothing herein contained shall exclude the right to Executive pardon, which shall restore the right of suffrage."

Mr. Armstrong advocated his amendment in a brief and earnest speech, when, at its conclusion, the Committee rose with leave to sit to-morrow, when the subject will again come up.

On motion adjourned.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Convention called to order by President Meredith.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The use of the Hall was granted to the friends of women suffrage for Monday evening next, when Elizabeth Cady Stanton will deliver an address.

Petitions and memorials relative to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors were presented and referred.

RESOLUTIONS

Mr. Lilly offered a resolution that when the Convention adjourn to-morrow it be until Monday at 10 o'clock, which was amended to 11 o'clock, and agreed to.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Hay, Chairman of the Committee on Accounts, made a report of expenses, and asked that the Chief Clerk be instructed to repay the respective amounts, which was agreed to.

SUFFAGE AND ELECTION.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the report on Suffrage, Election and Representation, debate being resumed on the Seventh Section and the amendment offered by Mr. Armstrong, of Lycoming, yesterday.

Mr. Hazzard (Washington) believed that there was no punishment too great for the man who violated the election laws, and did not wish to see the amendment carry.

Mr. Knight (Philadelphia) moved to amend the amendment; after the word "suffrage" in the second line, insert "for the term of four years."

Judge Walker (Erie), Mr. Hopkins and others discussed the subject briefly, and mainly against placing the pardoning power in the hands of the Executive or the Legislature.

Mr. Armstrong (Lycoming) modified his amendment, making it virtually the same as that of Mr. Knight, which was withdrawn.

The vote was taken on the amendment, when it was lost.

Mr. Darlington (Chester) offered a substitute, which was promptly voted down.

Mr. Stewart (Franklin) sent up a substitute for the section, which was also lost.

The vote was then taken on the section as reported, and it was agreed to.

THE BALLOT AGAIN.

A motion to reconsider the vote on the second section was carried, and the question of open or secret ballot was again before the committee.

Mr. McAllister (Centre) offered a substitute for the section which had been voted down on Tuesday, as follows:

"All elections shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it is received, and the number recorded by the election officer opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Each elector shall endorse his name upon his ballot, or cause it to be endorsed thereon, and attested to by another elector of the district, who shall not be an election officer. *Provided*, that the oath prescribed for the election officers shall require secrecy as to the contents of every ballot cast at the election."

The question was warmly discussed by the same gentlemen who spoke on the subject during Monday and Tuesday of this week, their arguments being of the same import pro and con.

Mr. McVeagh, (Dauphin), stated that before coming to the Convention, this morning, he was informed that the reconsideration of this section was agreed upon, and that the members of one political party had determined to be on hand and force it through in the absence of delegates who opposed it. [Sensation.]

Mr. Buckalew, (Columbia,) disclaimed any knowledge of any such movement.

Mr. J. W. F. White, (Allegheny) did not think it just to attempt the passage of this measure to day, when several delegates strongly opposed to it are absent from the Convention and the city.

Mr. Dunning. (Luzerne,) thought that the people of this Commonwealth desired that the section should pass, and therefore he would vote for it.

Mr. Hunsicker, (Montgomery,) denied that there was any design to take snap judgement on the absent delegates by his motion to reconsider.

On motion adjourned.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb, 21, 1873.

Convention met at the usual hour, President Meredith in the chair.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

A large number of memorials and petitions were presented and referred. A communication was read from the Committee of the Centennial meeting, accompanied with stage tickets for the members of the Convention at the grand gathering at the Academy of Music, to-morrow night.

MR. DIMMICK'S SUCCESSOR

Mr. Fell reported the action of the Committee on selecting a successor to Mr. Dimmick, resigned. Hon. Henry Green, of Easton, Northampton county, was selected and was sworn in as a member of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania by the President.

Several gentlemen signed a paper, which was read, giving their reasons for voting against the motion to adjourn over Washington's Birthday until Monday next.

THE BALLOT QUESTION.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Lawrence in the chair, on the second section, suffrage, election and representation, the immediate question being on open or secret ballot.

Mr. Cochran (York) said that he was not given much to the *cacoethes loquendi*, but he could not at this point allow this question to pass without an expression of his opinion. According to the section presented we are asked to depart from the old and safe mode of electing our officials, which has been in practice since the days of William Penn. We are asked to relinquish the ballot for which all the nations of Europe are clamoring at this very moment. They have watched our progress as a people, and they appreciate the fact that the ballot has not proved a failure, but a success. The Committee asked us to make an experiment, which bears on its very face the impress of evil to the Commonwealth. Our people are content with the ballot as it is, and they do not require us to uproot and overthrow that great bulwark which has been in the past their protection and the glory of a free government.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT.

Mr. Turrill (Susquehanna) offered an amendment, as follows:

Provided, This article shall apply only to cities of 30,000 inhabitants and upwards; but any county of a like number of inhabitants, by vote of a majority of its qulified electors in favor thereof, taken at any general election, may have the same applied to its locality; the same notice to be given of the taking of said vote by the sheriff of the county on the written requisition of fifty electors of said county as is given of the general election.

Mr. Dunning (Luzerne) expressed his views which were opposed to the secret ballot.

Mr. Broomall, (Delaware,) considered the section as an excellent machine for carrying on fraud, and to make the Chairman of the Committee's scheme perfect he would amend so that every ballot should be sworn to before a justice of the peace, properly entered and recorded, &c., &c., before it is cast.

Mr. Runk, (Lehigh,) could not vote for a restriction upon the ballot-box which would prevent the honest poor men of the State in thousands of instances from voting. The evil of fraud did not rest with them, but with a few persons in all large cities who wielded money for the purpose of prostituting the ballot, He believed that in our large cities the precincts should be confined to two hundred voters, and that the Convention should be able to throw such additional guards about the ballot-box as would render it impregnable to the attacks of villiany and corruption upon its purity, without depriving the honest poor man of the privilege which he has enjoyed for nearly two centuries.

Mr. Gowen, (Philadelphia,) said that unless there was some reform, no honest, intelligent man in this State would be permitted to vote at our elections. Nine out of ten of the citizens of this State felt that someting should be done to check the frauds sweeping over the land.

Mr. McVeagh, (Dauphin,) rose in his seat and replied to the charges made by the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Gowen, in a brief but caustic speech, which was listened to with great interest.

Several other members made remarks, when the question recurred on the amendment of Mr. Bartholomew, of Schuylkill, to strike out the word "shall," and insert the word "may" which was lost, ayes; 41; noes, 44.

The substitute of Mr. Turrell (Susquehanna) was defeated, 39 ayes to 51 noes.

The section, as amended, for the numbering and endorsing of the ballots, was finally agreed to. The vote being 53 in favor of and 47 against.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

The 8th section was then taken up, as follows:

In case of contested elections no person shall be permitted to withold his testimony upon the ground that it may criminate himself or subject him to public infamy, but such testimony shall not afterward be used against him in any judicial proceedings.

The subject was debated by Messrs. Buckalew, McClean, Simpson and McAlister, and the section was then adopted.

On motion the Committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again next Monday.

The chairman of the Committee on the Executive Department, Mr. Curtin, asked and obtained leave to present the report of that Committee.

The report was read and laid on the table, together with the minority report, signed by John M. Purviance.

On motion the Convention adjourned to meet on Monday at 11 o'clock A. M.

Milk Cooling.

The following mode of cooling milk is now practiced by the Chicago milk dealers, they having discarded the use of ice:

A can is filled with milk, and is placed (with the cover off) in a stream of spring water till the temperature of the milk is very nearly the same as that of the water; the milk is not stirred while the cooling process is going on. Most farmers have a cooling vat of a capacity four times as large as the milk vessels that are placed in it. The cans are placed on slats near the bottom, and an arrangement is made whereby the cooler water from the spring flows in at the bottom, while the water warmed by the milk flows off at the top. The water should stand an inch over the body of the can. With good conveniences, milk, in ordinary sized cans, may be cooled in about thirty minutes. Where farmers have no springs, they rely on water pumped from wells. When the milk has been cooled in this manner, the covers are put in place and the cans are covered with blankets, if they are exposed to the sun. Nearly all the dairymen now unite in the opinion that milk is injured for any purpose by being cooled too suddenly, as by the use of ice or the employment of patent coolers. They also agree that warm milk should not be mixed with that which is cold, as it is frequently done by pouring milk into a can that already contains milk cooled by the use of ice.

Elegance and Richness.

The most elegant and costly costume ever made in Paris was sent to a lady for the fancy dress ball in New York. The first outside skirt is made of gold cloth: over the front of this are extended threads of pearls, so as to form squares; in the centre of each is a different flower made of imitation jewels. The second jupe is made of white satin embroidered in silver, with a flounce of old lace placed round the edge, and turning upwards. The heavy folds on each side are retained by jewels, and the long pointed corsage is covered with them in front. The court mantle of sky-blue satin is caught up on the shoulders underneath a ruff of gold lace upheld by invisible wires; the mantle has no ornament whatever, but is faced all around with ermine. Strings of pearls and diamonds adorn the neck and arms. In the high coiffure, Duthe style, is to be placed a miniature vessel under full sail; over this, garlands of flowers are strewn, and serve to retain the structure in its position. The costume cost nearly two thousand dollars, including the jewels and lace; more than two months were spent upon the drawings and subsequent preparation of the dress.

A Mermaid.

The Los Angeles Express says that a genuine mermaid is now on exhibition in that place, having been caught in the Pacific waters a few weeks since, It is thus discribed: "The eyes, in large sockets, were pricked to let out the water in the embalming process. The mouth is very broad, with twenty-eight curved and singular shaped teeth. The nose is a combination of the Roman and the snub. The brow is heavily indented with heavy brain lobes; long and broad ears adorn the queer-looking head, and short woolly hair coveres the head and sides of the face. The cerebellum and Adam's apple are very prominent. The arms are long and terminate in long claws, consisting of four fingers and a thumb. with the sharpest of nails. There are eleven ribs extending around the body and meeting at the breast. Here the fishy portion of the thing begins, It is covered with scales, the spine having the dorsal fin, and the fish continuing in the usual development to the tip of the tail.

THE London Echo says that an American newspaper man complains that he belongs to so many secret societies, knows so many "grips," "winks," and other signs of occult fellowship that he is kept "grinning and "winking" all the way down the street whenever he show himself in public.

BIRD, BREEZE AND FLOWER.

FROM THE GERMAN OF H. ENDE.

Thy beauty dost thy know, O fragrant flower?
Oh, breeze from hills, dost know how pure thou art?
Bird, canst thou feel how wondrous is thy song,
That touches all the deep thoughts of my heart?
Be happy, if you know not your sweet power!
To know robs feeling of its radiant gladness;
For when we know no longer free are we—
Into the heart creeps fear and weary sadness.

Flower, breeze, bird do not believe my word;
Through knowledge life's great portals open sure;
Sweet are thou flower, but know'st nor greatest;
Oh, breeze, nor knowing, nor aspiring, art thou pure;
Bird, without thought thou sing'st thy happy song,
But thou, as yesterday, remainest still,
Ne'er driven forth into life's onward stream,
Where ceaseless efforts all the currents fill.

The "fear!" Ah, that is only the first shyness
Which steals away as we renew each day
The thirst for knowing at life's wondrous fountains;
Rising, as onward still we press our way,
Above the state of missing any gladness
Which ceaseless effort cannot fail to bring;
For in itself is joy of its own making—
The mind remains, though happiness take wing.

Irish Ladies.

(Dio Lewis in To-Day.)

Happening to be in Queenstown, Ireland, one evening in July last, I was invited to attend a grand ball. I had been doing some of the interior districts of Ireland, and was so tired that at first I was rather inclined to excuse myself. But before deciding, I asked a question or two: "It is a big thing?"

"Never saw anything so grand in town!"

"What class of woman?"

"The first class; the very best from Queenstown, Cork—in fact, the most beautiful women in the world."

I knew how the common women of Ireland looked. I had seen hundreds of them about Killarney selling "mountain dew and goat's milk," and in fact for some time had seen nothing else. But I had seen the common class only—the servants, peddlers and peasants. I had not seen the aristocracy. I made up my mind to go. I thanked the gentleman and began, at once on my hair and clothes.

The number of ladies was about one hundred and fifty. Their dress was like that of American ladies on similar occasions, only a trifle more so—sleeves a little shorter, corsage a little lower. The ladies were remarkably self-possessed, quiet and graceful, and I think on the whole averaged prettier than I have ever seen for the number on such occasion.

Some of our naval officers were present in their stunning uniforms, and were honored with marked attention and the sweetest smiles.

I have written all this rigmarole in order to say something about the physical development of these Irish ladies.

The Irish girls we have seen in America have full chests, large, fine arms, and are altogether plump and vital. When an American lady has shown me her arms—candle-dips, No. 8—and has asked, "How can I get such arms as Bridget's?" and I have said "*Work—work* as she does, and you will have her arms," the lady has generally said, "O, that is not work, that comes from climate. I tell you if I had been brought up in Bridget's climate, I should have had her fine bust, but this terrible dry American air takes all the juices out of us."

My curiosity was on tip-toe to see how Irish ladies, brought up in their moist, even climate, but without work, would look.

I have said there were one hundred and fifty ladies present. They were certainly very pretty and very prettily dressed, but now, taking the witness-stand, I testify that I have never in America seen one hundred and fifty young women together with arms so small and chest so flat and thin.

They belenged to the idle class, and all the world over women of the idle class have spindle arms and thin chests, unless they become merely fat, which, with their weak muscles, is a sad embarrassment.

Elegance, education, rank, aspiration, ambition, prayer,—these will not produce a strong, full, muscular body.—They are not the appointed means. *Exercise, exercise! work, work!* this produces strong muscles, full chests and physical beauty. Work is the appointed means.

A Character Determined by Door-Shutting—A Curious Test.

A correspondent of the Sicentific American gives the following novel manner for measuring men's characters. During the last ten years in the winter season, according to our daily record, we have noticed the manner in which one thousand persons who have called for work, opened, shut, or not shut our store door. This, you may say, is a futile and useless undertaking; but we entertain a very different opinion. What are the facts and what the deductions? 1. Out of one thousand persons recorded, three hundred and thirty-five opened and shut it carefully, when they came in and went out, without much noise. 2. Two hundred and twenty-six opened it in a hurry, and made an attempt to shut it but did not, and merely pulled it to when they went out. 3. Three hundred and two did not attempt to shut it at all, either on coming in or going out. 4. Ninety-six left it open when they came in, but when reminded of the fact made ample apology, and shut it when they went out. 2. One hundred and two opened it in a great hurry and slammed it violently, but left it open when they went out. 6. Twenty came in with "How do you do sir?" or "Good morning!" or "Good evening, sir!"—and all of these went through the operation of wiping their feet on the mat, but did not shut the door when they came in nor when they went out. Remarks—We have employed men out of all these classes, and during that time have had an opportunity of judging their merits, etc. The first class—of 335—were those who knew their trade and commenced and finished their work in a methodical manner; were quiet and had little to say during their working hours, and were well approved by those for whom they did their work. They were punctual to time, and left nothing undone which they were ordered to do. They did not complain about trifles, in all respects they were reliable men, and were kind and obliging in their general conduct.

Two Children Burned to Death.

In Brooklyn, New York, on Tuesday, a fire was discovered in a room of a Mrs. Smith, on the third floor of a tenement house, No. 177 Sackett street. Her children—Joseph, aged three years, and Willie, a babe of sixteen months—were alone in the room. Mrs. Smith returned when she heard the alarm and pushed her way through the throng, crying, "Oh! save my children." Engineer Farley sprang through an open window, and groping along the stairway, reached her room, and crawling along the floor he found lying across the threshold dividing the bedroom from the large room the dead body of the baby; lying across the bed was the boy Joseph, burned to death. While the fire was burning Sarah Taylor, living on the fourth floor, unable to effect her escape by the stairway, sprang from the window to the yard, and received injuries which are pronounced fatal. Mrs Smith, the mother of the children, said that when she went out she gave the boy Joseph a piece of bread. The baby was in the bed. "I did intend," said she, "to be absent only a few minutes. There were some matches on the mantel piece."

Mr. Gavin, who occupied the rooms in front of Mrs. Smith, says that she heard the children crying out, thinking that the mother was punishing them, she paid no attention. Their cries becoming more piteous she went to the room, but saw no fire. On her return from the floor below she discovered the fire and gave the alarm.

It is thought that the children set fire to the bedding with matches.

Two Women on the Block.

A Naples correspondent furnishes the following in regard to the execution of Rose Porro and Margarite Coraldi, the baby farmers:

At the close of the prayers for the dying, the executioner appeared, wearing a black mask and black singlet shirt. Assisted by the jailer the executioner pinioned the arms of the criminals. The plain white collars around the doomed women's necks were removed, and all being ready the living cortege moved through two passageways until the place of execution presented itself. It was a very unique sight. At the extremity of a small, stone-surrounded and stone-bottomed yard is a flat rock shaped into a platform about eight feet square and two in height. On one end of this old stage, upon which only the last act is ever performed, there is a very narrow step, for only the executioner and his help, the jailer, use it. In the centre of the platform stood a block, the old block mentioned above, with a little bolt or hook in front for fastening the neck securely. The unfortunate women when confronting this scene prayed aloud and cried hysterically. The usual prayers were recited, and when concluded the jailer passed to the executioner a long instrument in an ancient looking scabbard of leather covered with steel and brass plaitings. The executioner, though evidently a young man, seemed familiar with the paraphernalia of his sorrowful craft. He adroitly unclapsed the heavy scabbard, drew forth

A LARGE GLISTENING AXE.

with a blade like a colossal razor; and took up his position on the rear of the platform. The criminal's eyes were bandaged with long strips of linen, which left enough to bind the head to the block.

Rose Porro was first conducted to the block, and when the jailor was about to place the linen over her eyes she staggered back and made a violent movement with her hands as if she would burst her pinions. But the chaplain's voice calmed her, and according to his admonition she repeated the divine prayer, "Into Thy hands, O Lord I commend my spirit," and fell upon her knees. Margarite Coraldi was removed to the entrance of the yard, and prevented from witnessing her accomplice's death. The prison bell of Castle d'Novo was now tolling slowly, the clergy and nuns were praying fervently, and Rose Porro's neck was made fast to the block and exposed to the glittering axe of the executioner. The chief warden of the castle, who may be called a sheriff, came near the platform in company with two medical men and the Sindaco. A number of prominent people, including members of the principal Neapolitan and provincial papers were admitted barely in time. The chief warden motioned to all present to preserve strict silence, and then turning toward the executioner he raised his right hand—the signal for the fatal blow. The executioner, whose mask had been staring weirdly at the sheriff awaiting that signal, lifted his weapon and stepped to the left side of the prisoner. He raised the axe about one foot from the neck of Rose Porro by way of taking aim, and then swinging it above his head, he brought the heavy blade down with all his might, and

THE HEAD DROPPED OVER THE BLOCK.

The trunk rose nearly a foot and a half, as if living, by the sudden spasmodic action of the severed nerves. A litter was immediately at hand, and the trunk and head of what was Rose Porro, the infamous baby farmer, were removed, and Margarite Coraldi was led to the block. She prayed constantly and did not evince any great fear until her head was forced on the fatal stand, when she uttered a brief, nervous scream. Her head was not completely severed with the first blow. The skin of the front of the neck remained uncut, and the body springing back exposed a ghastly gap which made every spectator shudder, and caused the platform to be smeared with blood. A pall was thrown over the body and its head and both were removed on a litter to await, like Porro's corpse, burial in unconsecrated ground.

The fulfilling of the executioner's contract was to wipe and whet the axe he used and replace it in the scabbard fit for future emergencies.

Two Curious Needles.

The King of Prussia recently visited a needle manufactory in his kingdom, in order to see what machinery, combined with the human hand, could produce. He was shown a number of superfine needles, thousands of which together did not weigh half an ounce, and marvelled how such minute objects could be pierced with an eye. But he was to see in this respect ever something still finer and more perfect could be created. The borer—that is the workman whose business it is to bore the eyes in these needles—asked for a hair from the monarch's head. It was readily given, and with a smile he placed it at once under the boring-machine, turned a hole in it with the greatest care, furnished it with a thread and then handed the singular needle to the astonished king.

The second curious needle is in the possession of Queen Victoria. It was made at the celebrated needle manufactory at Bedlich, and represents the column of Trajan in miniature. This well-known Roman column is adorned with numerous scenes in sculpture, which immortalize Trajan's heroic actions in war. On this diminutive needle, scenes in the life of Queen Victoria are represented in relief, but so finely cut and so small that it requires a magnifying-glass to see them. The Victoria needle can, moreover, be opened; it contains a number of needles of smaller size, which are equally adorned with scenes in relief.

THE startling effects of intoxicating liquors have again been demonstrated by a befuddled Missourian who took it into his head to accuse every man he met of having committed a murder that had been enveloped in mystery for some time. The last accused man owned up and now awaits trial for his crime.

INEXORABLE.

David the Psalmist, tho marvelous king,
To his golden harp song once and again;
Down through the ages I hear his voice ring,
"The years of a man they are three-score-and-ten."

But what if the man or woman, we'll say,
Has a heart of fire, and blood like new wine,
Can find Heaven's own bliss in a Summer's day,
And in human eyes sees a light divine?

The life that was given for seventy years,
What if he squanders it all in a score?
If, in ardent joys and agonized tears,
He consumes it all till he has no more?

Say, what shall become of the spendthrift, then,
Who has lived his life, yet who is not old—
Such long years left before three-score-and-ten,
And the fire burned out, and the ashes cold?

Oh stately psalmist! oh marvellous king!
Through the dim ages I hear thee again;
Without change, without pity, I still hear thee sing,
"The years of a man they are three-score-and-ten."

THE RIVER PO.

Character of the Stream—Dangers from Floods.

It is hard to get at the historical records of the river more than 2,000 years ago, though we may form a good guess as to its earlier geological history. Within the historical period extensive lakes and marshes (some of them probably old sea lagoons) lay within its plains, since gradually filled with sediment by periodical floods. Great lines of dikes, partly of unknown antiquity, border the winding river for a length of about 200 miles from Piacenza to its mouth, and throughout this course its breadth varies from 400 to 600 yards. Through all its many windings, from Chivasso downward, alluvial islands diversify its course, and deserted channels here and there mark the ancient aberrations of the river. The guard against the devastating effects of floods, and to check such aberrations, the dikes were raised; and in this contest of man with nature, the result has been that the alluvial flats on either side of the river outside the dikes have for long received but little addition of surface sediment, and their level is nearly stationary. It thus happens that the most of the sediment that in old times would have been spread by overflows across the land, is now hurried along towards the Adriatic, there, with the help of the Adige steadily to advance the far-spreading alluvial flats that form the delta of the two rivers. As the embanking of the river went on from age to age, so just in proportion has the annual amount of the formation of the delta been accelerated. The town of Adria, a seaport of the Adriatic in the reign of Augustus, is now fourteen miles from the shore, and the ancient lagoon of Ravenna has long since been filled up, chiefly by the mud brought down by an ancient arm of the Po. But the confined river, unable by annual floods to dispose of part of its sediment, just as the dikes were increased in height, gradually raised its bottom by the deposition there of a portion of the transported material, so that to prevent its overflow it is said that the embankments have been raised so high that at Ravenna the full flooded river often runs higher than the tops of the houses, and the safety of the neighboring country is a constant source of anxiety to the inhabitants. All these dangers have been much increased by the wanton destruction of the forests of the Alps and Appennines, for when the shelter of the wood is gone, the heavy rains of summer easily washed the soil from the slopes down into the river, and many an upland pasture has by this process been turned into bare rock. In this way it happens that during the historical period the quantity of detritus borne onward by the Po has much increased; the level of its bottom, is, therefore, more rapidly raised, and whereas between the years 1200 and 1600 the delta advanced on an average only about twenty-five yards a year, from 1600 to the year 1800 the increase has been more than seventy yards.

At last a season comes like the present, when long-continued rain falls alike on mountains and plains, and the floods, swollen by the rapidly-thawing glaciers, steadily increase the volume of the rivers, till at length they rise to the very brim of their embankments; and in spite of the long-continued precautions of man, the rivers, and most of all the Po, have broken across their prescribed bounds and whelmed in sheets of water hundreds of square miles of the fertile plains of Lombardy. When these vast lakes subside, or are absorbed by the air and the soil, who can estimate the havoc and destruction produced by the whelming waters, out of which the tree-top and roofs of buildings are now standing? Houses and even churches have been swept away, sand and gravel bury the meadows, and many a year must pass before the 20,000 families now houseless shall, by unremittent labor, restore the ravaged fields to their old fertility. It is a hard thing to say, but such is one of the almost inevitable results of man's struggle with great rivers, when for ages he has striven to confine them. But by foresight and skill much may be done; and if the great old forests of the mountains were allowed to reassert themselves, the recurring danger would in time become less than now. But to be even nearly safe, dredging must if possible, be added to embanking, so as to keep the long incline of the river-bottom, at an average level, otherwise the time in the far future must come when Nature must of necessity overcome even the best-directed efforts of man.—[Macmillan's Magazine.

Idle Toads.

That the earth rests upon a turtle's back is not now the current doctrine. Various hypotheses have been substituted therefor, and for a time each has satisfied the powerful mind of man. But each in turn has been abandoned as investigation progressed, and at present the world is not thought to rest at all. There is now a chance, however, for some bold constructive mind to turn back toward the early theory and broach the notion that the earth does rest, not, to be sure, upon a turtle, but perhaps upon a foundation of toads. What other function these retiring creatures do perform is not manifest, certainly. Whenever explorers get down into the earth far enough they find toads with actual mountains resting on their shoulders. In the Schliemann investigation at Ilium, toads were found beneath the ancient city far below the surface. The same thing happens almost everywhere that people dig; and now again, last week, in a California coal mine, one was found one hundred and seventy-five feet below the service of the earth, antidating Argonauts, great trees, grizzly bears or even the great stories of that region. Precisely what is the occupation of this hidden lining of toads it is difficult to decide. Manifestly they are not occupied with supporting themselves. If they are not supporting the earth they are apparently useless.—Hartford Courant.

A WESTERN woman whipped a man who had slandered her husband. She was arrested and fined, and her ungrateful spouse refuses to pay the fine.

VARIETIES.

FEMALE pages are employed in the Kansas House of Representatives.

"How hollow it sounds!" said a patient under the movement cure, as the physician was vigorously pounding his chest. "Oh, that's nothing!" said the doctor; "wait till we get to the head!"

AMERICAN girls need not be ashamed of themselves as long as such advertisements as this appear in The London Lancet: "Wanted—A respectable and responsible female attendant for a young lady addicted to intemperance."

ONE of the most celebrated physicians of Philadelphia, it is said, eats two raw apples every evening before he retires to rest, and thinks they not only supply food to his brain, but keep the whole system in a healthy condition.

THE Freemason, of London, announces that the Prince of Wales has accepted the mastership of the Apollo University lodge, No. 357, Oxford, and there is every probability of Prince Leopold being initiated into freemasonry under his illustrious brother's auspices.

A BEAUTIFUL and beloved young lady of Montgomery, Alabama, the daughter of Doctor S. E. Norton, was killed a few nights since by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. The disaster occurred while Miss Norton was on her knees in prayer.

AN old lady visited a traveling circus. She was delighted in every respect but one. Speaking of the proprietor, she said—"He has everything in his show that is on the bills but the hippodrome. I wonder where he keeps his hippodrome? Is it dead?"

A LITTLE boy was sent to a shop for some eggs. Before reaching home he dropped them. In answer to his mother, who asked, "Did you break any?" he replied, "No, I didn't break any, but the shells came off from some of them."

AN inebriated Bostonian was carried out of a theatre a few nights ago, when fast asleep, by a policeman, who without waking him simply deposited him in a neighboring doorway, where he was subsequently found nearly frozen.

DAN CASTELLO the circus man, has been sued by a mass of woman weighing 600 pounds, for the wages to which she considering herself entitled for traveling long with him as a side-show. The jury gave her a verdict for all the money she claimed; her adipose tissue was valued at $25 a week, which is just 4½ cents per pound per week.

LAST summer, at one of the watering-places, a boat was upset with several people on board, but, help arriving, everybody reached shore in safety. A country paper, after giving the details, winds up its description thus:—"Thanks to the zeal and activity displayed by the boatmen, nobody was lost. Indeed, one woman more was saved than had been in the boat.

TEUTONIC merchant, on the rear platform of a street car, and pointing to a man trudging along the sidewalk with a valise: "Yaw, yaw, look at dot man! He vas mine clerk, und I gifs him ten cents to ride down mit mine valise. Dere he vas, valkin." He shust got beer mit dot five cents worth, and valks two mile. Mine clerk vas sharp, don'd he?"

A PIOUS invalid went to church last Sabbath for the first time for several months, "Did you not enjoy the sermon?" said her husband thankful see to her in his pew again. "Enjoy it, I guess I did, immensely, till I looked at the lady in the front seat, and all at once I was unhappy, for would you believe it, my back hair wasn't up high enough."

A FRENCHWOMAN recently died of neglect in the streets of Florence who was supposed to be of low origin, but who proved the daughter of a noble in high military position under the Bourbons. Upon the announcement of her death the authorities took possession of her effects, and on forcing open the drawer of a large box, in her sleeping room found it full of sacks of gold pieces; every box and drawer contained quantities of gold, Government bonds and bank stocks, and in her shoes, whose soles were of extraordinary size and thickness, layers of newly-coined gold pieces were found.

SOME years ago an eminent publisher gave Lord Lytton £20,000 for the use of twenty of his novels for a railway library. It is said that this is the largest sum ever paid in England for a copyright. The most successful publications of the day, however, from this point of view, are not novels, but sermons. It is said that the representatives of the late Rev. F. W. Robertson, of Brighton, have received in the course of some years, upwards of £30,000 for the publication of the various volumes left at his death.

THE street singers in Paris are all registered, and none are permitted to carry on their occupation without a badge, which they must at all times be ready to produce. The number is limited to a hundred, but there are not at present more than about sixty, as badges are only granted to persons of perfectly satisfactory character. No song may be sung until it obtains an official stamp. The principal itinerant songster is called Beaumeoter, and it is supposed that he and a few more earn from ten to fifteen francs in a day. The authorities do not appear to take the vocal qualities of applicants for badges into consideration. There are frequent petitions for them.

THE Concord (N. H.,) Patriot has this: "A well-dressed young man stopped at a Vermont hotel last week, for a few days, and made acquaintances. The evening of the second day of his arrival a nice young lady came along, unattended, and instantly attracted the attention of the impressible youngsters, who canvassed her charms fully as they sat apart from her at supper. The stranger-youth even went so far as to say that he would marry her if she would have him; and offered, for a substantial wager, to pop the question and have the marriage ceremony performed right away. The wager was accepted, and also the proposal of marriage, made so suddenly to her, by the young man, and the parson called in, who soon united the twain. The sum wagered was paid over to the happy bridegroom, and he and his bride set off next day on their marriage tour. What lends romance to the circumstance is the fact that the young couple had already been man and wife for a year."

THE origin of "chalking the hat" was due to Admiral Reeside, in the days when Congressmen went lumbering over the distant States in stage coaches. At the annual adjournment of Congress Admiral Reeside would pass his friends of the two houses over his stage lines after the following fashion: "Mr. C. I suppose you are going back to Lexington? I will pass you through on my coaches." "All right, but how will your agents along the road know this fact?" "Just give me your hat." Upon the tile being past over, this Napoleon of the stage, taking a piece of chalk from his pocket, would dash off in brilliant white upon the black ground a peculiar hieroglyphic, impossible to counterfeit, and hand it back to the owner with the remark. "Just show that to my agents along the route."

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR..... WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LAKE..... E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, March 1, 1873.

BLAIR county gives twenty-five hundred majority against license.

MR. COLFAX is sick of Washington and offers his house for sale. If he had his deserts he would now be serving out a term in the Penitentiary.

HARTRANFT did not attend the Centennial meeting in Philadelphia on the 22d. He signed the Union Passenger Railway bill and sent his regrets.

THE *Dispatch* says it is the fairest paper in the city on the liquor question. It is for and against license. This is not carrying water on both shoulders, but whisky on one and water on the other.

WHY do the administration organs denounce Col. YORK, the gentleman who tripped up that corrupt scoundrel, Senator POMEROY? YORK is not a Democrat, neither is he a Liberal, but a Republican and in good standing too.

OAKES AMES says the coat room won't be big enough to hold the dodgers when the vote upon his expulsion comes up. His memory has been refreshed and his memorandum book is in his breast pocket. He dares the present House to try it on.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S country residence near St. Louis was destroyed by fire on the 21st. His stables in which are kept his fast horses, White Cloud, Pilot Temple, Gold Dust and Bashaw and his valuable imported cattle were saved. Loss $5,500, no insurance.

THE only people opposed to reform of the present method of voting are those who have profited by repeating and other frauds upon the ballot. Democrats are in favor of greater safeguards and wil endorse any measure looking to an improvement in that direction.

ARE the citizens of Allegheny, the Banner Republican county of the Union, to be denied the privilege accorded to all the "copperhead" counties in the commonwealth; viz. to vote on the question of license? This must be decided by the Republican House at Harrisburg. The entire responsibility now rests with it.

THE *Dispatch* is afraid if Local Option is permitted in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, that the latter would vote no license, and the former license, we should be overrun by the inhabitants of that city, manifestly it observes a "consummation not to be desired." This is a very strong argument, and must convince a great many folks that a free vote by the people would be a calamity.

A PRIVATE letter from Harrisburg informs us that it is likely an investigating committee will be raised with power to send for persons and papers in relation to the whisky fund said to have been distributed or promised to members. The new county and passenger railroad fund will be included. Look out for tall swearing and sick members about that time. JOSEPHS will not be sworn; his word will be sufficient.

IT is strange the liquor men are so bitterly opposed to an expression by the people on the license question. All that is asked for is a fair vote; if the majority say license, the minority will acquiesce; if the majority of the people do not desire license why shall they not have an opportunity to say so? The question of a park was voted upon and decided in the negative; consolidation was voted upon and carried; let us have the same opportunity on local option and not try to prevent an expression by the people, either in breaking up meetings or smothering it in the Legislature.

AN anonymous correspondent, we seldom pay attention to such, says "THE POST is playing the very devil with the Democratic party" by its course in demanding that the rights of the people shall be respected and that the citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny ought to have the right to vote on license, the same as those in other localities. If this hurts the Democratic party it ought to be hurt, and if the Democratic party is to advocate whisky and intemperance for success, it deserves to be defeated. These are our sentiments, and we don't think any one will doubt our Democracy.

THE BOUNTY BILL.

The following from that intensely loyal paper, the Harrisburg *State Journal*, so fully endorses the position taken by THE POST when the subject was first presented, that we deem it worthy a place in these columns.

The final defeat of the soldiers' land bounty bill in the United States Senate is hailed with satisfaction, because it was only a scheme of the land grabbers to absorb the public domain, and would not have benefitted the soldier. It would be far better if the survivors of the war to crush rebellion really need more pecuniary reward than they have already received, to pay them so much out of the proceeds of the public lands, or sell to such at a nominal price.

MORTON'S REPORT.

As the *Commercial* read us divers and sundry lectures—all of them expressed in language of more force than elegance—upon our views of GRANT'S usurpation of power in Louisiana, we have been somewhat surprised at that concern, professedly so independent and fearless—a sort of modern edition of old Faithful and Bold, whose eulogy was written long years ago, and printed in the *Daily American* while issued at the corner of Third street and Chancery lane—we are somewhat surprised, we were saying, that it had omitted to say anything in regard to the report made to the Senate by Mr. MORTON on the Louisiana usurpation.

It may possibly be recollected that the grand effort of our neighbor consisted in its endeavor to silence THE POST, by resting upon the decision of Judge DURELL as a justification of the course of the President in bringing the military arm of the government into requisition, to help PINCKBACK and his crew in their fight with the State government as established by the Reconstruction laws. Now, Senator MORTON has heretofore gone as far as the next man in justifying Radical outrages, but what does he say of this delectable specimen of a Radical judge? "The conduct of Judge DURELL," he says, in his report to the Senate, "cannot be justified or defended. He grossly exceeded his jurisdiction and assumed the exercise of powers to which he could lay no claim." Now, we must say this sounds a good deal more like the position assumed by THE POST than the one taken by the *Commercial*.

We call its attention to the following additional extract from MORTON'S report:

"But the pretence that, in a suit to perpetuate testimony, the Court could go beyond the natural and reasonable jurisdiction to decide who constituted the legal Returning Board under the laws of Louisiana, and to enforce the rights of such as it might determine to be members of that Board and to enjoin others who were not, *is without any foundation in law or logic.* In the Antoine case Judge Durell not only assumed to determine who constituted the legal Returning Board, but to prescribe who should be permitted to take part in the organization of the Legislature, and to enjoin all persons from taking part in such organization who were not returned by the Lynch Board as elected; and this assumption of jurisdiction was made in the face of the express provision in the act of 1870 that its benefits should not extend to candidates for Electors, for Congress, or for the State Legislature. *His order issued in the Kellogg case to the United States Marshal to take possession of the State-house for the purpose of preventing unlawful assemblages, under which the Marshal called to his aid a portion of the army of the United States as a posse comitatus, can only be characterized as a gross usurpation.*"

Now, while we would be very reluctant to accept MORTON as authority for anything whatever, it is entirely fair for us to quote him as authority for the *Commercial*; for he is one of the modern deities so scrupulously worshiped by all Radical editors. If it has become the duty of Senator MORTON to denounce the use of the U. S. army in this thing as a gross usurpation, then indeed it must be; and it was proper for THE POST so to characterise it when it occurred. What says the *Commercial* now.

COMMENCING EARLY TO PARDON.

The gentleman who had his accounts so thoroughly and candidly examined by some of our most prominent business men and pronounced all right, Governor HARTRANFT, issued his first pardon on Friday last, and which was evidently drawn up and signed before the released parties were sentenced. According to the facts reported, it appears that about two years ago, FRANKLIN GRANT (not known whether he is a relative of the President) and DANIEL C. ENGLE were arrested for poisoning a race horse of Mr. SHUTLER, of Bucks county. It appears that the accused were interested in a rival horse, and that in order to win their bets, they caused Mr. SHUTLER'S horse to be poisoned. The race was made up; but the poor horse had hardly started until it showed the effects of the poison, staggered wildly and lost the race. It soon afterwards died. The principal witness against the accused was their accomplice. After much delay they were brought to trial and were convicted. On last Friday they were sentenced by the court in Reading, ENGLE to pay a fine of $50 and GRANT a fine of $100, and both to undergo imprisonment for four months in the county jail. In inflicting the penalty the court said that if they believed the defendants were aware that the poison administered by them would cause the death of the horse, the sentence would have been much more severe. Under the circumstances they regarded the punishment as very mild. That they were guilty of the cruel and dastardly crime of poisoning a poor horse in order to accomplish a villianous fraud there was no doubt in the minds of the jurors or the court. At 3 o'clock the culprits were sentenced. They were held in the custody of the sheriff until 5 o'clock, when they were taken to the jail. At 7 o'clock a pardon arrived from Governor HARTRANFT, and they were released.

So ends the first chapter. By the way, ain't it most time for MAHA'S pardon? Come Governor, don't be backward. He is such a good worker at the polls you know, and the organs will swear it's all right. Open the doors of the Penitentiary, Governor; release all your friends, give the people lots of special legislation, veto the Local Option bill if it passes, and raise the devil generally. From recent experience this is the way to make some people believe you are a much injured and greatly abused man, and it will go a great ways toward securing a second term. Try it again, General, try it.

DON'T LIKE IT.

SECTION.—All elections of the citizens shall be by ballot; every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it is received and the number recorded by the election officers opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Each elector shall endorse his name upon his ballot, or cause it to be endorsed thereon and attested by another elector of the district who shall not be an election officer; and the oath prescribed for the election officers shall require secrecy as to the contents of every ballot cast at the election.

The foregoing has been agreed to in committee of the whole, and will of course come before the Convention for final action. It was a close, but by no means a party vote. Its opponents argued against it because of the unnecessary trouble it gave to honest voters; but we have no doubt of the honest voters willingly assuming any reasonable burden which looks, as a result, towards preventing dishonest men from manipulating our elections.

The *Commercial* is of course very much dissatisfied with this, as it is with every act of the Constitutional Convention looking towards a prevention of fraudulent voting. In this it is entirely consistent. It will not do for that affair, so closely connected as it is with the issue of marked tickets in this county, and with forged Democratic Electoral tickets having one surplus name so as to ensure their rejection at the count, to prate about honesty at elections; nor does such lecturing come with a good grace from it when it is remembered that its editor was chairman of the Radical State Committee last fall, when such bare-faced frauds were committed in Philadelphia.

There is a depth of impudence too in the objection to the destruction of the secresy of the ballot, by the very individual who printed the marked tickets in this county in 1868, and was so particular to prevent their issue being known to the Democrats, as to crawl beneath the press on which they were printed, in order to gather up and destroy the spoiled sheets.

Then again, we believe it was this very person who now argues so fluently in behalf of opportunities being afforded to scratch the names of obnoxious candidates off the ticket, who got up the present law which compels us to vote for every candidate on one ballot; and takes such good care to print the names so closely together on the Radical ticket, as to render it impossible to insert the name of a different candidate in place of any one who may be scratched off.

The *Commercial* takes the position that the foundation of Republican government, is not the intelligence and virtue of the people as was the old-time idea; but we are gravely told that it is "the secrecy of the ballot;" verily if that is so the issue of those marked tickets in 1868 was a traitor's blow at Republican government.

The truth is there is now no secrecy of the ballot. There is scarcely an election officer of average intelligence is this county who don't know precisely how every man votes. In the first place the voter receives his ballot from a Republican or Democrat at the polls, and if this was not of itself evidence of how he votes, any one acquainted with the type in which the tickets are printed could tell at a glance. The *Commercial* is determined to hold on to the present Constitution and oppose anything the Convention may do. The party ring has so decreed. This is the secret spring of the assumption of dictation so evident in the columns of that paper.

PLEASE REMEMBER.

Just now, we desire to call the especial attention of the Temperance element in Pittsburgh and Allegheny to the fact, that it is alone in the power of the representatives of the Republican party to give or refuse the people of these cities the privilege of saying whether they want license or not. The Senate is Republican and has passed the bill, the House is Republican and the question is again to come up before it; and the Governor who is to sign or veto the bill provided it passes the House, is likewise a Republican. The Democratic party at present has not the power to give our people a chance to decide. Let this be remembered hereafter, and also let the bame attach where it wholly and solely belongs; to those whom the Republican party have placed in power.

THE RESULT SO FAR.

Counties That Have Voted on License.

For License.	*Against license,*
Forrest,	Clearfield,
Schuylkil',	Bradford,
Northumberland,	Tioga,
	Jefferson,
	Cameron,
	Lycoming,
	Center,
	Wayne.
	Susquehanna,
	Clarion.

The counties in the balance of the State vote on the third Friday in March. It is not known yet whether the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny will be allowed to vote. For some reasons best known to Radical Representatives the people of these localities do not appear to be entitled to the rights enjoyed by others.

THE POWER OF THE PRESS.

At no period in our history has the conservative power of the press been more apparent than it is at present juncture. It has actually called a halt in the double quick march of triumph that was going on by the most powerful political organization that ever purchased success. If the press is a fair index of the general mind of the country, matters look more hopeful now than they have at any moment since the Radicals inaugurated Radicalism; which comprises more scoundrelism, more reckless, shameless wickedness, than ever before were embodied in a political organization.

The Democratic press stands to-day where it has always stood, the fearless advocate of honest administration of the public interests. The Republican press dare not now stand up and claim that which they have so long claimed, that all the decency is in their party. Some are apologists, some are silent, but where now is that proud vaunting of their social superiority? "Gone where the wood-bine twineth." It is a good sign, when Radical papers bow even a little before public opinion. It would be too much to ask that they should all openly condemn the tergiversation, the barefaced prevarication, the moral falsehoods of their late political idols. Nevertheless it is the bounden duty of the press, they owe it to the honest people all over the union, not to let these high toned respectable rascals go unwhipped of justice. Hang them with their ink horns round their necks.

It should be the work of the American press now to stand by the honest men of the land, to give them again a chance to have a voice in the administration of their own affairs.

Let them see who are the leaders who have been put into places of trust, and how they have abused that trust. Let them see and understand that the statements and prognostications of the Democratic press for years past were founded on truth, and that the people have been inveigled and some were bribed with their own money, into the support of a base faction, which cares not for their real interests.

The power of the press is great, but we hope that the power of the people is greater; that the honest view of the wrong doing is so powerful, that even the mercenary portion of the Radical press must succumb to it.

The ranks of the Radicals in Congress are broken; let good men of every party aid the press in charging upon them now; let them be prevented from rallying and forming again into still more destructive combinations.

Down with rascality in high places—yea down with it even in the very highest place.

THE DODGING ORGANS.

Smoked Out at Last.

(From the Commercial, Feb. 24.)

The people of Pittsburgh, Allegheny city, and such other portions of the county as do not hold their municipal elections on the third Friday in March, and who are favorable to Temperance reform, are not only earnest and emphatic, but unanimous in their demands for the passage of such a supplement to the general Local Option law as shall enable them to vote for or against license to sell intoxicating liquors. Since this privilege has been granted to all other communities in the State, it would be manifestly unjust to withhold it from the people of this county. We hold it, therefore, to be the duty of our members in the Legislature to agree upon a bill for that purpose, at the earliest day possible, and secure its passage. * * * The supplement should be passed, giving the same right to vote here for or against license as in other parts of the State.

(From the Gazette, Feb. 24th.)

We don't think the liquor interest will be the gainer by its questionable action of Saturday night, or that the resolutions adopted at the meeting will be anywhere accepted as the sentiment of the people of this city. On the contrary, the temperance people will be roused to greater activity and determination, just as they were by the legislative action of Thursday last at Harrisburg. The liquor men have thrown out a challenge, and the issue will be fought out on the line of local option, and all the packed meetings gotten up in Pittsburgh, or dilatory action at Harrisburg, cannot prevent the decision of the main question at the ballot box. The course of events within the past week has created a feeling here that will accept no other solution. It has, in fact, passed from a question of license or no license to the more important one of good faith on the part of our representatives, and the right of a majority of the people here, as in other parts of the State, to express their will at the ballot-box, and have that will respected. The record the opponents of local option have made for themselves, and the evident disposition to both rule and ruin, appeals to every intelligent citizen to meet the square issue presented.

THE Chicago *Times* thinks: "Next to the corrupt disgrace to the federal judiciary that assumes to preside over a federal court in New Orleans as "vicegerent of Almighty God," probably the most unconscionable judicial villain in this country is Judge SHERMAN, of the Northern district of Ohio. This man is proven beyond any doubt whatever to be a corruptionist, a bribe monger, a black-mailer, and what the late Mr. GREELEY, in one of his fits of gentleness, would probably have described as a "perspicuous and sublime liar."

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24, 1873.

The Convention met at the usual hour.

A number of petitions, mainly upon the anti-liquor question, were received and appropriately referred. One of them, presented by Mr. Curry, was from citizens of Duncansville, Blair county.

Messrs. MacConnell, Russell, Carson, Davis, Broomall and Boyd were granted leaves of absence.

Mr. Bardsley, of Philadelphia, introduced a proposition to give to the judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the several counties the power to enter or cause to be entered by the proper officers of the courts, any institution of any character whatever, for the purpose of examining the same or any of the inmates thereof. Referred.

TEN MINUTE DEBATES.

The Convention then took up and passed (ayes, 43; nays, 25;) the resolution previously introduced, limiting debate in Committee of the Whole to ten minute speches on all subjects.

REGARDING ELECTIONS.

The Convention, in Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Lawrence in the chair) resumed consideration of the article regulating elections, when the ninth section was adopted in the following form: No election or appointment to fill a casual vacancy in a public office shall extend beyond the unexpired term.

Mr. Lilly, of Carbon, made an ineffectual effort to secure a new section making provision for compulsory voting, as follows: It being the duty of every elector to vote, the Legislature may pass such laws as they may deem necessary to secure the performance of that duty.

Mr. Hopkins, of Washington, good humoredly suggested to slightly modify the amendment by adding a proviso: "That the Legislature shall take measures to compel every elector to vote the Democratic ticket." [Laughter.]

Mr. Turrell (Susquehanna) desired to add further, "or the Republican ticket, just as they have a mind to; and if they don't they shall stay in jail until the next election. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. Lilly's proposition was rejected.

The tenth section, providing for the cumulative system of voting in stockholders' elections of directors or managers of corporations, was voted down, the understanding being that the article to be reported from the Committee on Private Corporations would cover the subject

The eleventh and last section, to create election districts of compact or contiguous territory out of wards of cities, boroughs and townships, as the Court of Common Pleas of the city or county in which the same are located may direct, provided all districts in cities of over 100,000 inhabitants shall be divided by the Courts of Common Pleas whenever the preceding election shows the polling of more than 200 votes, and in other election districts whenever the Courts of the proper county shall be satisfied that convenience and public interests require.

Mr. Hanna (Philadelphia) offered and urged an amendment, giving supervision of the details to the Legislature, in conjunction with the Court.

Mr. Dallas (Philadelphia) moved further so to amend as to leave the matter exclusively to the Legislature.

After considerable discussion upon the proper limitation of the number of voters in an election district and the necessity for lessening the size of such district, and also as to the proper tribunal to exercise such power (participated in by Messrs. Buckalew, Cassidy McAllister, Dallas, Hanna, Guthrie, McMurray, and Littleton) the pending amendments with a number of others were rejected.

Mr. J. W. F. White (Allegheny) opposed the section in the application generally to the State, and was supported by other of the Allegheny delegation; an amendment by Mr. Samuel A. Purviance, intended to limit the section to cities of two hundred thousand, and by Mr. White, to confine it to cities of three hundred thousand inhabitants, was rejected.

Mr. Littleton, in opposition to these amendments, expressed his belief that if adopted at all, the section should be made applicable to the entire State. He denied that it was demanded especially for Philadelphia, and referred to the vast increase of expense to the city of Philadelphia in a multiplicity of election divisions, especially to elections—one in the spring and one in the fall, were provided for.

Mr. Buckalew, (Columbia) remarked that he could see much force in the objection that had been urged during the discussion concerning the limitation of a division to 200 voters. The objection was that where a division was divided in consequence of a slight excess over 200, the two new divisions of a little over 100 each would be unnecessarily small. He therefore moved to fix the number of voters in a division at 250. Agreed to.

On the section as amended, on motion of Mr. Hanna, (Philadelphia) votes were taken separately upon each portion, when it was adopted as follows:

Wards of cities, or boroughs and townships, shall form, or be divided into election districts of compact and contiguous territory in such manner as the Court of Quarter Sessions of the city or county in which the same are located may direct. Provided, all districts in cities, of over 100,000 inhabitants shall be divided by the Courts of Quarter Sessions of said cities whenever the preceding election shows the polling of more than 250 votes, and in other election districts whenever the Court of the proper county shall be satisfied that the convenience of the electors and the public interest will be promoted thereby.

The pending article having been gone through with, on motion of Mr. Lilly, of Carbon, the Committee took up a supplemental report from the Election Committee to add to two additional sections. The first of these sections was agreed to without debate, as follows:

Section. All elections by persons in a representative capacity shall be *viva voce*.

The next section, as modified by Mr. Darlington, of Chester, was adopted by a vote of 50 to 13, as follows:

Women of the age of twenty-one years or upwards shall be eligible to any office of control or management under the school laws of this State.

While the section was under consideration, Mr. Carter, of Lancaster rose to eulogize the peculiar fitness of women for the profession of a teacher of youth and her success and efficiency in that role. He proceeded to eulogize her claims to public confidence in other respects.

Mr. Simpson, of Philadelphia, moved to make the age of qualification "25" instead of "21" years, to accord with the present law as to males.

Mr. Buckalew, of Columbia, intimated that the present law might be changed.

Mr. Smith, of Berks, suggested as an amendment, a provision requiring women so elected or appointed to leave off their "Grecian bends" and to dress plainly. (Laughter). He remarked that he would not press the amendment.

A motion to make women eligible to the office of Recorder of Deeds was negatived and the section was then agreed to as stated. Adjourned.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1878.

Convention met at 10 o'clock, President Meredith presiding.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

An invitation was received from John Welsh, President of the Reform Club, extending the courtesies and privileges of the club to the members of the Convention during their sojourn in Philadelphia. It was accepted, and the thanks of the Convention voted to the club.

Petitions and memorials were received and referred.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the following supplemental section to the report on Suffrage, Election and Representation:

RESIDENCES OF VOTERS.

For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State, or of the United States, or while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State, or of the United States, or on the high seas, nor while a student of any seminary of learning, nor while kept in any poor-house or other asylum, nor when confined in any public prison; provided, That when any student shall have wholly abandoned his former residence he may acquire a new residence as any other citizen.

A motion to strike out the part of the section respecting students gave rise to debate.

Mr. Mann (Porter) did not want this clause stricken out. He believed that all students who are of age and away from home should have the right to vote.

Mr. Hopkins (Washington) was opposed to the provision. In his county there are two colleges, and the students there in attendance have frequently exercised an influence and power which preponderated largely over the local community. They had more than once carried the municipal elections over the heads of the citizens and against their wishes and interests. He thought there should be a restriction in our organic law—one which would prevent students from voting who have not become bona fide citizens of the place in which they offer their votes.

Mr. Metzger (Lycoming) held the same views regarding the question, as did also Mr. Wherry (Cumberland).

Mr. McAllister (Centre), chairman, defended the report and the proviso at length.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Lilly, Farwell, Landis and Lear.

The amendment to strike out the proviso was agreed to—ayes 38, nays 26.

The question was then taken on the section, and it was adopted, ayes 40, noes 36, and the Committee of the Whole then rose and reported the result of their deliberations on the report of the Committee on Suffrage, Election and Representation.

The article as reported was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. MacVeagh (Dauphin) the Convention went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on Legislature, which was not disposed of several weeks ago.

APPORTIONMENT OF THE STATE.

The Twentieth Section was then taken up as follows:

Twentieth: The General Assembly shall apportion the State at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, and once every ten years thereafter, by dividing the population of the state as ascertained by the last preceding national census, by the number thirty-three, and the quotient shall be the ratio of representation in the Senate. Counties containing a population of four-fifths of said ratio shall be separate Senatorial districts, and each elect one Senator. Counties containing not less than the ratio and three-fourths thereof shall each elect two senators, and one additional Senator for each number of inhabitants equal to the ratio contained by said counties, in excess of twice the number of said ratio, All Senatorial districts shall be formed of contiguous and compact territory, and contain, as nearly as possible, an equal number of inhabitants; *Provided*, That no city or county shall elect more than four Senators.

Mr. Darlington (Chester) offered an amendment and spoke at length in its favor. The following is the amendment:

The number of Representatives shall, at the several periods of their appointment, be fixed by the Legislature, and shall never be less than one hundred and fifty, nor greater than three hundred. The number of Senators shall at the same time be fixed by the Legislature, and shall never be less than one-fourth, nor greater than one-third, of the number of Representatives.

SEC. 20. The General Assembly shall apportion the State for the election of Senators and Representatives, according to population as ascertained by the last preceding census, every ten years, commencing at the first session after the adoption of this Constitution. Senators and Representatives shall be chosen by single districts, composed of contiguous and, as nearly as practicable, compact territory of equal population. When a city or county shall be entitled to two or more Senators, it shall be divided by ward or township lines. No city or county shall be entitled to more than six Senators. Each county shall be entitled to at least one Representative, but no county hereafter created shall be entitled to a separate Representative until a sufficient population shall be contained within it to entitle it to one Representative agreeably to the ratio which shall then be established. When any city or county shall be entitled to two or more Representatives, they shall be divided by ward or township lines.

Mr. MacVeagh (Dauphin) appealed to the committee to give the subject before them their most earnest attention. Scarcely anything of more importance would be brought before the members of this body than the report now under consideration.

Mr. J. P. Wetherill (Philadelphia) said that the proposition was the most unfair and unjust one he had ever heard of. By it Chester county would have two Senators and eleven Representatives, while Philadelphia would be restricted to six Senators. In the same manner Allegheny county, with a population of 200,000, would have six Senators. He could see no justice in the proposition of the gentleman from Chester, and he hoped that the Committee would realize the fact and do justice to the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. Campbell (Philadelphia) also argued against the amendment, as pregnant with wrong and injustice to Philadelphia.

HARRISBURG.

SENATE.

Special to the Post.]

HARRISBURG, Feb. 24, 1873.

New Bills.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. GRAHAM—Extending the law authorizing the construction of sewers in Allegheny city to the borough of Sharpsburgh.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS—To incorporate the Pennsylvania Colony Improvement Company.

Also to incorporate the St. Clair Bank of Pittsburgh, with Thomas Hill, E. A. Goodwin, John V. Gill and others corporators.

By Mr. MACLAY—To repeal the charter of the Clarion River Improvement Company.

By Mr. DELAMETER—To charter the Amondale Railroad Company of Crawford county to connect with city railroads.

United States Senatorship.

Mr. McCLURE endeavored to have his resolution of instruction to Congress amended by having the United States Senator elected by the people; giving as a reason the conspicuous position of the State, and the fact that her hands are now so clean.

The amendment was lost.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

New Bills.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. YOUNG—To incorporate the Pittsburgh Iron, Coal and Steel Company, with Alexander Chambers, Robt. Woods, Thamas H. Marshall and other corporators.

By Mr. SAMPLE—To repeal the supplement to the charter of the National Deposit Company, Passed February 1870.

By Mr. RAMSEY—To authorize the School Directors of the Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, to sell real estate containing a special warrant clause.

Also to authorize the Methodist Episcopal Church of Birmingham to sell real estate.

By Mr. WAINWRIGHT—To extend to the East End Life Insurance Company and Trust Company the supplement to the Arsenal Bank.

By Mr. McCORMICK—To incorporate the Farmers and Mechanics Land Association of Pittsburgh.

Also, a supplement to the Penn Avenue Building and Loan Association of Pittsburgh.

By Mr. MORRIS—An act authorizing corporations organized under the general laws to borrow money.

By Mr. Smith—To incorporate the Consolidated Company of Fayette county, with E. C. Pechin and others corporators.

Also authorized the School Directors of Fayette city to levy a per capita tax to build a school.

He also presented a petition of citizens of Fayette county to prevent the removal of the supporting columns of the coal mines in said county.

By Mr. BALANTINE—To vacate Coral street in the city of Pittsburgh.

The act providing for the election of a State Treasurer was reported with a negative recommendation.

Another Defeat for Local Option.

The act supplementary of the Local Option law as far as the same relates to Allegheny, being on the Speaker's table, he was about to refer the same to the Committee on Vice and Immorality, whereupon—

Mr. BALLANTINE moved to suspend the rules and refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. JOSEPHS objected.

On division there were thirty-seven for the motion and twenty-nine against a standing vote. Lost, for want of a two-third vote.

There was no call for the yeas and nays, so there is no person on the record. This is a virtual defeat of the bill, as its reference to the Committee on Vice and Immorality was supported by the liquor men.

CASUALTIES.

A Heroic Railroader.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 26.—The engine house of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad, at this place, was destroyed by fire last night, together with two engines, which it was found impossible to remove. The loss will be about ten thousand dollars. A fireman named Harlan, who was asleep in the waiting room of the building, had a very narrow escape from being burned to death. He had had no sleep for two nights, and being completely worn out, did not awake until surrounded by the flames and so overcome by the smoke that he was unable to help himself, and but for the presence of mind displayed by an employee named Jacob Hughes, who, after a vain attempt to force the door of the room, cut his way through the side wall and dragged him out, he must have met an awful death. He was much burned about the face, neck and hands, the flesh on the latter being nearly all burned off. He was taken to a boarding house, and will probably recover without suffering any permanent injury, though he will be much disfigured.

Mysterious Death.

CINCINNATI, February 26.—Six weeks o Conrad Rechel, a German tailor, of ncinnati, went to Covington to collect money, and had not been heard from since. Yesterday his wife walked to the town of Riverside, Southwest of the city, and by a pair of whiskers identified the body found there as that of the missing husband. The head was cut off, the face gashed, and the scalp raised as if it had been a subject for dissection. The verdict of the inquest has not yet been rendered.

A Mother and Five Children Burned to Death

BEACHBURG, February 26.—Mrs. Trasher and five children were burned to death in their house last evening. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Large Baltimore Printing House Burned.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 26.—Sherwood & Company's extensive printing establishment, corner of Gay and Baltimore streets, were burned this morning. Sherwood & Co. printed several weekly papers, including the Baltimore *Saturday Night* and *Methodist Protestant*. The total loss is $20,000; insured. A man named Christopher has been arrested on a charge of setting fire to the premises.

Got out a Petition for Pardon.

PHILADELPHIA, February 26.—Robert K. Hubbell, convicted of forgery yesterday, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years. He represented that he was the son of a buyer for Hawlin, Hull & Co., of Chicago, and obtained from J. A. Fairman, of this city, $500 upon what he represented at his father's draft.

Local Option.

A Bitter Fight in the Legislature.

The Liquor Men Strive to Smother the Bill by Fillibustering.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Special to ThePost.)

HARRISBURG, February 26, 1873.

The Ball Opens.

Immediately upon the call to order this morning, Mr. MAHON (Franklin) offered his resolution for a special session this afternoon.

Mr. BALLANTINE amended it by making the public bills on the calendar the special order. This would throw them within three bills of the Local Option bill, and within very easy reach.

The resolution was adopted with the amendment.

Shortly after this several committees which had been in session came into the House, and when informed of the advantage the Local Option men had gained, went to work to

Reconsider the Resolution.

This brought Mr. MAHON up again, and an exciting debate took place.

Mr. MAHON gave notice to the friends of Local Option that it was intended to do away with the advantage they had gained.

Mr. McCORMICK said that the gentleman from Franklin, by one frivolous objection after another, had prevented public legislation. He was ready to meet it, but all the delay which this bill has suffered is from the friends of the bill. This bill was reported on last Wednesday, and was on the public call—and on the next day, which is something unusual, it was in the General Judiciary Committee, of which the gentleman from Franklin is Chairman, hence the delay in reporting the bill to the House.

Short and Sharp.

Mr. MAHON replied sharply, and Speaker ELLIOTT called him to order.

Mr. MAHON said that if the Speaker thought him out of order, perhaps a majority of the House did not.

Mr. LATTA tried to calm matters by asking for a vote.

Mr. JOSEPHS tried to get in a word, but

Mr. ELLIOTT called him to order.

On the call of the yeas and nays, the reconsideration was defeated by 39 to 59, and the temperance men were fifteen votes ahead.

Wainwright Offers a Substitute.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the propriety of appointing a commission to revise and amend the tax laws of this Commonwealth.

The object of the resolution, he said, is to provide a source of revenue, which will be stricken out of the estimates if the local option bill passed.

Reports fo Committees.

The following bills were reported from committees:

To extend the time for paying enrollment tax.

Relieving manufacturing associations from taxes.

Repealing the act to lay out a state road near Union Church, Pine township.

Relative to taking evidence in homicide cases where the defense is insanity.

The Grocer's bill was favorably reported by Mr. Ramsey.

Supplement to the Dollar Savings Bank of Connellsville.

Supplement to the East End Trust Company.

To incorporate the Home Mutual Life Insurance Company with a negative recommendation.

Relative to the Sinking Fund of Allegheny.

To incorporate the Compound Interest Bank,

Relating to titles to real estate in Allegheny county,

To change mode of making the appointment of Supreme Court reporter.

Increasing the pay of School Directors in Fayette county.

Relating to sidewalks in Fayette county.

Changing the time of holding courts in Green county.

Extending the Northampton fee bill to Fayette county.

Incorporating the Consolidated Iron Company, with Messrs. Hazlett, Coursin, Franck and Moorhead as corporators.

Sample Rises to Explain.

Mr. SAMPLE rose to a privileged question. He had been misrepresented by the press reports, but took no notice of that whilst away, knowing that he had voted right, and as he imagined it was rightly received in the official journals of the House, but on his return from Scranton he found that the clerks of the House had failed to tally his vote, and as there was plenty of evidence right about his seat and in the reporter's desk that he did vote against adjournment, he desired to have the roll corrected. On last Thursday he was in favor of the Local Option bill, voted for it last year, and intended to vote for it this year. His vote was accordingly recorded against adjournment on last Thursday.

Ramsey Claims not to Have "Dodged."

Mr. RAMSEY also rose to a personal explanation. He had been represented as dodging the question. So far as he was concerned, he cared nothing for the public statement, as his constituents at home knew his opinion on the question, and would not be misled. He left the House about three minutes before 12 o'clock with the distinct understanding that the House under the resolutions of the previous day, fixing that hour, would adjourn at 12 o'clock, and at that time there were four public bills to be acted on, and he had no thought that the Local Option bill would be reached.

Fillibustering.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—All the members were promptly on hand at three o'clock. When Speaker ELLIOTT brought down the gavel more than ordinary quiet prevailed. Some little squabbling took place then on the meaning of Mr. BALLANTINE'S resolution, whether he meant to proceed to bills on the public calendar, or to get directly at Local Option. There were five bills ahead of it. The first was to appoint additional Commissioners for the Centennial. The yeas and nays were called, and it passed.

Next came the bill to enlarge the Capitol grounds at Harrisburg. The usual dilatory motions were indulged in, but were soon disposed of, and the bill passed.

An Act authorizing common carriers to sell unclaimed goods, was next called up.

Mr. LATTA amended,

Mr. HANCOCK objected, and called for the yeas and nays.

The amendment was carried and the bill was agreed to,

Mr. JOSEPHS next moved to reconsider the vote on the Centennial Commissioner's bill, but the call for the yeas and nays was not agreed to.

Mr. WELSH (Philadelphia) moved to adjourn.

Mr. MAHON said the House could understand that tactic.

The yeas and nays were not agreed to.

The Option Bill

was at last reached at half-past four.

Mr. WAINRIGHT moved to except the city of Pittsburgh. Not agreed to.

Then came one amendment after another in a perfect shower.

Mr. McCORMICK moved that the city of Pittsburgh shall vote separately from the county, and if the vote shall be in favor the present license laws shall remain in force. Not agreed to.

A motion to strike out Potter county was defeated.

Mr. BALLANTINE offered as a new section the Senate bill passed by Mr. Graham, and which was on Monday night referred to the Committee on Vice and Immorality.

Mr. McCORMICK moved to include the townships where they had a prohibitary law. Let them have a full swing at it.

Mr. NEWMYER objected. His township had a prohibitory law, and they did not want it changed.

Mr. McCORMICK asked why Mr. Newmyer did not vote to make the city of Pittsburgh a separate district.

Mr. NEWMYER—How do you know but what I did. There were no yeas and nays.

Mr. McCORMICK—I heard your stentorian voice.

The Ballantine amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WELSH moved to postpone further consideration.

Meant Business.

Mr. MAHON replied sharply that the majority of the House had control of the bill, and he asked them to stay in their places till six o'clock in the morning rather than abandon the bill in a position where it would be hopelessly lost. Stay and pass it up to the third reading.

The motion to postpone was voted down.

The clerk commenced on a second reading of the bill.

The notice to be given was reduced to eight days.

Mr. LATTA then moved that the rules be suspended and the bill put on its final passage.

Mr. JOSEPHS was indignant that they should press the final passage, and said Mr. Mahon had agreed to let it lay over on its third reading.

Mr. MAHON said he was mistaken.

Mr. MITCHELL said he thought a majority could pass this bill.

Here was trouble anew.

The point of order was raised and read from Smull's manual that when a special session was fixed for the consideration of any bill, it did not then require a two-third vote to pass a bill.

Mr. ELLIOTT ruled the point not well taken.

The roll was called on Mr. Latta's motion to suspend the rules, and pass the bill with the following result—years, 61, nays, 35, falling short five votes of the necessary two-thirds.

All the Allegheny delegation voted for the bill except Messrs. McCormick and Wainright.

The bill therefore goes over.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

New Bills.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. LEMON—To introduce the Altoona Passenger Railroad.

By Mr. DELEMATER—To reorganize the National Guard.

The Screen Bill.

Mr. RUTAN offered a resolution that the Coal Miners and operators should have the use of the Senate this evening, to discuss the merrits of the Screen bill.

Bills Passed.

The following bills passed:

Relative to defective acknowledgments.

Supplement to the Board of Public Charities.

The United States Savings Bank Bill

Passed finally with the amendments placed thereon in the Senate in accordance with the wishes of the corporators, and goes to the Governor to-day. The bill removes General Kane.

Also, to tax timber land separate from the soil.

Supplement to Wheatland Safe Deposit Company of Pittsburgh.

There is no compromise between the coal men. Both parties will have to fight it out.

A MANLY COURSE.

Governor McEnery Ordered by the Legislature to Call Out the Militia. If Necessary, to Reinstate the Judges, Whose Places Have Been Usurped—His Proclamation.

NEW ORLEANS, February 26.—Following was issued this morning:

A PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
NEW ORLEANS, February 26, 1873.

By virtue of the authority in me vested by the Constitution and laws of the State, I, Jno. McEnery, Governor of the State of Louisiana, call upon and command all citizens of the parish of Orleans between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, subject to and capable of militia duty, to report forthwith at the headquarters of Major General Eugene Waggaman, commanding the first division of the Louisiana militia at No. 122 Granier street, for the purpose of enrollment as militiamen, and for assignment to the several militia commands now in process of organization at the Parish of Orleans. Persons having arms will have the preference in said enrollment. The militia thus organized will be disbanded as soon as the present emergency and exigency in public affairs shall cease.

(Signed,) JOHN MCENERY.

Following is the joint resolution of the McEnery Legislature promulgated this evening:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general Assembly convened:

That Governor McEnery be and is hereby requested to use the civil and, if necessary, the military of the State to reinstate the Judges of the Third, Fourth, Seventh and Eighth District Courts of the Parish of Orleans on their respective benches, and to sustain them in the exercise of their judicial powers.

No Action Yet.

CLOSE OF THE CREDIT MOBILIER DEBATE.

Voorhees Makes a Pathetic Appeal in Behalf of Brooks.

BINGHAM'S UNBLUSHING IMPUDENCE.

Butler's Defence of Ames---A Defi to the Press.

Ben, Bids Bingham Mind His Business.

The Final Vote to be Taken To-Day---One Hour for Debate.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

Yesterday's Debate in the House of Representatives.

The pressure to the House galleries was not as great yesterday morning as on Tuesday.

After the reading of the journal Mr. POLAND said that so far as the Committee was concerned it had no wish to hurry up debate, but was willing to let it run for the rest of the session if desired, but at the conference of the Committee this morning it was deemed best to let the House have an opportunity of determining that question. Thefore he would

Test the Sense of the House

on a motion to close the debate at four P. M. to-day.

Mr. BINGHAM suggested that the vote be taken after the reading of the Journal to-morrow, the debate closing to-day, giving members time to see the arguments in the *Globe*

Mr. MAYNARD suggested that after the principal speeches to-day, the other speeches should be limited to ten minutes.

Mr. HALE proposed that at ten o'clock to-night the previous question be seconded.

The SPEAKER cut short other suggestions and propositions by stating that it was a mere waste of time in as much as it was a matter within the control of the majority. The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Poland, would test the sense of the House at any time.

Mr. VOORHEES took the floor, but yielded that Mr. Richie might

Suggest a Substitute

for the pending resolutions. The substitute was read.

It declares that while there is no evidence of criminality in the purchase and sale of Credit Mobilier stock by Ames, Brooks, Dawes, Scofield, Bingham, Kelley, and Garfield, yet the circumstances call for an emphatic condemnation declaring as the sense of the body that the transaction was corrupting in tendency, pernicious in example, and grossly improper that the members concerned deserve the severest censure.

Mr. VOORHEES declined to yield to have the substitute offered, and declined to yield to a motion for the admission of ladies, but yielded for the latter.

Mr. BECK (Ky.) condemned the whole Credit Mobilier scheme, and declared that a member, cognizant of it, was grossly derelict, naming Mr. Hooper. Mr. Bingham, who held that stock, was not inculpated in these proceedings. He also named Mr. Butler (Mass.) who was the counsel that concerted the scheme. He could see no difference between the culpability of these men and that of Brooks. He dissented from the doctrine as to the power of expulsion for past offenses. With such doctrine "Paul would never have been an Apostle." The House was making history, and should vote to-day as if there was no precedent and as if it was establishing a rule. He quoted the case of John Morrissey,

A Gambler and Prize Fighter.

Yet he took his seat and no man dared raise his voice against him. He remained during his term, and was as well behaved a member as ever on the floor. The moment that the precedent was set to give two-thirds of the house the right to expel the death peal of liberty was struck.

At the conclusion of Mr. Beck's remarks, Mr. PLATT moved to admit ladies to the hall.

The vote was taken by tellers, and the motion lost.

Mr. HOAR moved that the families of members be admitted to the diplomatic gallery.

The SPEAKER remarked that yesterday, fifteen or twenty members of the diplomatic corps were crowded out.

Mr. HOAR wanted the vacant places filled.

The SPEAKER said if the gentlemen were entitled to seats there, they had a right to select their own time. [Laughter.]

Mr. VOORHEES then proceeded to argue

Against the Expulsion of Brooks.

Good character, he said stood for something in this world, and when a man had lived long in a community, and won its respect, there should be no haste in convicting him when grave charges are brought against him. He argued that there was no evidence of corrupt influence being exercised in this matter, and that certainly was a circumstance which should have its weight. If a charge was made that a bargain to assassinate a man was entered into, it would certainly be a circumstance to show that no attempt at assassination had been made. So in this case, where was the record? Where was the act showing that Mr. Brooks had acted or voted improperly? Not only had the committee submitted no proof of it, but so far as Mr. Brooks had been allowed, he had submitted negative proof. What wrong had the public suffered? What evil had Mr. Brooks done or attempted to do? If he had not done it, then Mr. Brooks had sat in the House bribed to do a certain thing and not doing it that was the showing of the committee. He intimated that the committee had not been very liberal toward Mr. Brooks or given him time to explain away certain matters, which seemed to bear heavily against him. He thought that if there was one case, which appealed more than another to every sentiment of liberty and kindness, it was the case of Mr. Brooks—a man

Sick and Broken in Health

since his voyage around the world, not broken by the sense of gilt, as he knew, but by the increase of the malady on him, under nervous excitement, naturally produced by his surroundings. He read a letter from Brooks to the chairman of the the Committee complaining of the exclusion of testimony in his favor.

Mr. NIBLACK, member of the committee, made an explanatory statement.

A Proper Retort.

This brought Mr. BROOKS to his feet who addressing Mr. Niblack, said "you opened the doors to Colfax two days after you closed them to me."

In conclusion Mr. VOORHEES declared solemnly that he never was upheld by former faith in anything than that which he now had, that Brooks had told the truth on this subject. He did not believe that he had been a corrupt government director. There was not a word of proof to show that he had committed malfeasance in office. He made a closing appeal to the House, not for mercy but for justice. [Applause on the floor and galleries.]

Stevenson Speaks.

Mr. STEVENSON sustained the report of the committee, which, he said, had been extorted by unquestionable facts from a reluctant committee.

Bigham's Boncombe.

Mr. BIGHAM here commenced flinging defiance on every side, and taking the ground that bad as Credit Mobilier might be, its guilt was covered with a dark eclipse in the presence of the assumption made here that any House of Representatives might usurp the power to deprive the people of the right to representation on this floor in accordance with the expressed letter as well as the spirit of their own constitution and laws. He joined issue with the Committee. He joined issue with the mob which demanded a victim. He would have it understood that he interposed the laws of his country.

General Banks Defends the Report.

Mr. BANKS next took the floor. He said he could not but feel that the judgment of the Committee was sustained by the facts. There was no man living who would more gladly have defended and befriended Brooks than himself. This was not a case against Brooks or against Ames. It was the case of the people for whom he (Banks) pleaded. It was a case of good government, and if it was to be received by the acquittal of these gentlemen, no one would be better pleased with the result than himself.

Recess till 7:30

EVENING SESSION—The House resumed the consideration of the resolutions for the expulsion of Messrs. Ames and Brooks.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) took the floor, but yielded to a motion to allow ladies, who were crowding into the corridors and into the Hall of the House, the privilege of the floor.

Mr. RANDALL said he had no objection to that, provided it was understood no amendments would be voted on to-night. If the votes were to be taken, he wished the members to be undisturbed.

The motion to admit ladies was rejected, there being only forty-nine votes in the affirmative.

Ben. Butler Defends Oakes Ames.

Mr. BUTLER then proceeded with his remarks in defence of Oakes Ames.

He said he had never reason to take part in any debate oppressed with the sense of responsibility under which he now addressed the House. He had spoken in many forums, in those where the lives of men hung wavering in the scales of justice, but never where he felt that a precedent was discussed which must settle for all time the right of the House of Representatives of the United States. He stood here to say that the House had no jurisdiction over what it was now doing, that it had no constitutional or legal right to expel any member for a crime committed five years ago. There was no precedent in this country for the position taken by the Committee, and there was no precedent in England except in the Wilkes case, and the record in that case had been expunged as subversive of English liberty. He believed that if these resolutions were adopted, he would live to see, or his son would live to see the record expunged as subversive of the liberties of all the people. The Chairman of the Select Committe (Mr. Poland) had told the House yesterday that a murderer would be eligible to election. If then, the people should elect a murderer, what business had the House to expel him?

None of His Business.

Mr. BINGHAM—Yes, sure enough.

Mr. BUTLER (continuing)—It is none of your business. If murder was no disqualification for election, what right had the House to supervise it?

On the statement of his accusers Oakes Ames was honest. On the statement of everybody he was an honest man. Was there a man in the House who did not believe Oakes Ames was an honest and truthful man? Who was there that did not believe every word he said? Not the Committee. He had kept his debit and credit account in

His Simple Blacksmith Way.

but with as much accuracy as it would be kept in the first counting house of the land. Here, then, was an honest man, a truthful man, a patriotic man, and they were asked to expel him, lest other members might be contaminated with his honesty, his truth and his patriotism. [Laughter and applause.]

His style of bribery was the most peculiar one he ever heard of. He reckoned interest on his bribe, and haggled about the percentage of interest. He bribed a man, and asked interest on the bribe, (Laughter.)

The Hammer Fell.

but the time was extended for forty minutes and Mr. BUTLER went on with the argument.

What Oakes Ames had actually done was this: he has said to the members: "This stock is valuable. I think we have arranged it so that it will be valuable, if we are let alone, if nobody is allowed to levy blackmail on us, and, therefore, I want you to have such a little modicum of interest in it, as that you will prick up your ears whenever Union Pacific Railroad is mentioned." Was that a bribe? What were these gentlemen to do? It had been found expressly that there was nothing asked by Ames of them to get them to take a bribe. He had its guarantee, ten per cent. interest on the bribe. Who ever heard of such a bribe as that before? And he had redeemed his guarantee afterwards, because Ames' word was

As Good as his Bond.

If every man connected with the matter had stood where Ames stood—with God's truth—this storm would have blown over, and would hardly have made a ripple on the political surface. There was not a man present who did not know that the truth was that men in the canvass got shaky and incautiously denied it.—(Laughter on the Democratic side.)

Mr. BINGHAM (rising)—I did not deny it, and I did not get shaky. [Continued laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER—I am inculpating nobody, but I say that what has troubled the public conscience of the right thinking men of the country is not Credit Mobilier stock, but the lies that have been told about it. [Laughter and applause.] And because you have got one truthful man among you, you want to get rid of him [More laughter.] He had no more idea of bribery than he had of lying. These records do not belong to him. Thank God, he told the truth. That is

The Kind of a Man we Raise in Massachusetts.

(Laughter.) I am endeavoring to roll back the tide of infamy thrown on an old man. The outside world thinks he is a Mephistopheles. He has been compared to Satan. But he was only to be compared to Satan before satan fell. You know him—a simple hearted, kind-hearted, free-hearted, broad-hearted, benevolent, truthful, honest old man, and yet

The Press, That Damnable Engine of Slander and Libel,

has libeled him all over the country until that honest man's name has become a by-word and a reproach, and the newspapers tell us what we shall do under these circumstances. How did this Credit Mobilier matter get out? A newspaper reporter stole the document and sold it to a newspaper which published it.

It Began With the Receiving of Stolen Goods.

Let the press expel that member, and then we will listen to its suggestion. I am not to be frightened. I thank heaven for one thing, if no more, that I am a man whom God made and not whom newspapers made. (Laughter.) I am here, I say, to try to roll back this tide of infamy, and to let the House understand and the country understand what this old man has done. The head and front of his offending hath that—no more. He never denied it to anybody. You may send him from this house, disgraced—no, not much disgraced. He goes away a truth-loving, truth-telling man, before his God and an honest man before the people. Thank God, you cannot disgrace him. Men with that character cannot be disgraced. There is not a man of you, who, if Ames were to be driven out, would not be glad to take his hand as the hand of an honest man, and let me tell my eloquent colleague (Mr. Banks), who spoke with

Tears in his Eyes

of the duty which his conscience imposed on him, that these will be the last tears shed by him, if he does harm to a hair of Oakes Ames' head. That man's case is in your hands, fellow members. You are to deal with him as you wish to be dealt by in that last day when God judges all men, and who shall go unwhipped, if every man has every act of his life brought against him without the power of investigation or excuse?. Oakes Ames thought he was doing right. He is a pure man to-day. There is no occasion for expurgation in his case. For there is not a man of you, my friends, who would be ashamed or disinclined to associate with Oakes Ames, even after you have voted to expel him.

Butler on Brooks.

Leaving the case of Ames, Mr. BUTLER passed to that of Mr. Brooks.

He stated the fact to be that the Committee had found no wrong in Mr. Brooks' having the first one hundred shares of Credit Mobilier stock, because he got it before he was a Government Director. It was the last fifty shares that the Committee condemned him on, but that fifty shares was a right which attached to the hundred shares, except that the time when he had a right to subscribe for it had passed. Mr. Brooks, however, insisted, either for himself or Neilson, he (Butler) did not care which, that he had a right to those fifty shares, that is, that he had a right to go on the ground floor, as the stock phrase is. He had claimed that right, and had put it before a board of directors as a right, and they had accorded him that right. That might be extortion on the part of Brooks if it had been conceded out of fear of him as Government Director, but that was

The Queerest Way of Getting a Bribe

he had ever known. Bribery was what the House was to vote on. Instead of bribery, it was extortion and The most remarkable thing in it is, was the bribee extorting the bribe from the briber, holding back as long as he could, and calling a board of directors to see if he could keep the briber from getting the bribe. (Laughter.) Who ever has heard that before? He thought he had heard of every phase of criminal law, but he had never heard of such a thing before.

The Hammer Again Fell,

and Mr. Butler took his seat.

His speech was listened to with the closest attention, and was frequently interrupted with laughter and applause.

Mr. SHELLABARGER then took the floor and replied in a close, logical, legal argument to the objections of Mr. Butler and others that the House had no right of expulsion for acts done before election.

After some remarks by Mr. YOUNG in the opposition to the resolutions and pending some suggestions about the closing of the debate, Mr. SARGENT sent up

A Substitute for the Pending Resolution.

It is as follows:

WHEREAS, by the report of the Select Committee herein, it appears that the act charged as offenses against members of the House in connection with Credit Mobilier occurred more than five years ago, and long before the election of such persons to this Congress; and—

WHEREAS, Great doubts exists as to the rightful exercise by the House of its power to expel a member for offences committed by such a member long before his election thereto, and not connected with such election; therefore,

Resolved, That the Select committee be discharged from the subject.

Mr. RITCHIE offered a resolution, which he had suggested this morning, censuring all the members who had participated in Credit Mobilier stock, but

The SPEAKER decided that in matters of censure, the resolution should not cover more names than one.

Mr. BUTLER inquired whether it would be in order to offer a resolution, which would name no members, but would

Characterise the Transaction.

The SPEAKER declined to rule on a hypothetical case.

Mr. DAWES hoped that if the resolution was to be offered, which included his name, or which characterized anything he had done. He would be permitted to be heard.

After various informal suggestions and propositions, the House at 11:40 took a recess till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, the first hour to be for debate, and then the previous question to be called

A Septuagenarian Sinner.

CHICAGO, February 22.—At Geneva, Illinois, yesterday the Jury in the case of Samuel C West, charged with the murder of Mark Newberry, in Chicago Illinois, last September, rendered a verdict of guilty and fixed the punishment at imprisonment in the Penitentiary for life. West is 72 years of age.

THE attention of our readers is directed to the advertisements of Miller, Hamilton & Co., of the National Colony, to be found in our other columns.

LIQUOR OPTION.

The Great Flank Movement at City Hall.

The Citizens Meeting Captured by the Liquor Interest—Packing the Hall, and Then Inviting Free Speech—Addresses by W. D. Moore, W. Reardon and Josiah Cohen, Esqs. and Others — Resolutions Adopted—Local Option Speakers Hooted off the Platform, &c.

In pursuance of a published call a very large, very demonstrative, and exceedingly miscellaneous assemblage of citizens convened at City Hall on Saturday evening. The meeting was called as a "citizens" meeting, to consider the question of Local Option, but in pursuance of a prearranged programme, the hall was packed in the interest of the liquor men, and when Messrs. Negley and Rabe and others, in the Temperance interest, attempted an organization, they were unceremoniously hustled off the stage. That the meeting was organized before the time designated in the call is claimed by Mr. Park and admitted by Mr. Littell. As a result the Liquor men obtained control of the meeting and run it to suit themselves.

The Temperance interest having been choked off and outflanked, the Liquor men called Mr. Peter Zern to the chair.

A list of Vice Presidents embracing about half of the Directory, and a large number of the names wholly unauthorized, was then announced. While the names were being read the St. Cecilia's band began to play "Hail Columbia," and the speaker's voice was drowned by the dulcet notes from the galley. Quiet having been restored, the chair stated that it would now be in order to appoint a committee on resolutions, and on motion the chair was instructed to name the committee, which was immediately made as follows:

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

George B Chalmers, James Parke, Jr Thos H Rabe, John J Torley. Benjamin Schmidt, J H McCausland, Ralph, J Richardson, Joseph R Hunter, C L Magee, J B Epping, C O'Donnell and Robert L Wilson.

The committee, or as many of them as were present, retired for consultation, when W. D. Moore, Esq., in response to repeated calls, appeared on the platform, and spoke as follows:

MR. MOORE'S ADDRESS.

I understand this to be a meeting of the citizens of Pittsburgh. You are in the majority, as it seems to me, against Local Option. [Cheers.] Every man in the community has a right to be represented, has a right to be heard, and should be represented, and should demand freespeech. [Cheers.] If you expect me to appear as your representative to the exclusion of those of the other side you make a mistake. You must grant every man the right to be heard and to be represented. [Applause and groans.] Every temperance man has a right to be heard on this platform.

Cries of "Never," "Not much."

Mr. Moore (emphatically)—"They have."

You cannot by any means sooner kill a cause than by violence. When your committee has returned, you have a right to express your opinion on what they offer, and we will do it as citizens and freemen, having equal rights of opinion. I pledge my honor that all that any one shall have a right to demand shall be accorded. [Cheers.[I came here to-night at the instance of honorable gentlemen, men of standing and character, to give expression of opinion. I came here in expectation that the question would be put to a full and fair discussion—a question that is to be settled by the people. Whatever the result, I shall bow to it; but whatever it may be, it cannot alter the settled convictions I have entertained on this subject. I have never worshipped a mob, never hailed on the car of success. I have always acted with the minority, and would rather be right with the few than wrong with the many. I say it is not the province of the Legislature under the Constitution to pass any prohibitory act at all. I do not believe that every miserable loafer, too lazy to do work, and too cowardly to steal, but who can procure a barrel of beer and put it behind a partition, ought to be allowed to have a licence. (Applause and hisses.)

Let the Legislature throw round the men of respectability and intelligence who are in the business such safeguards as will prevent the competition of loafers and disreputable men. I do not believe that any men in a Christian community ought to be allowed to set the law at defiance and disecrate the Lord's day, and defy Christian public opinion. Respectable, upright and honorable dealers, anxious to obey the law, should be encouraged. I am sorry to differ with friends and men of standing, but I advise you that the prohibitory law contemplated is utterly subversive of every man's right in the community—it is unconstitutional, and has been so declared in this and other States—and it never can be enforced, no matter how often passed. (Applause and hisses.) I have and will advise every man where this vote has been taken to go with his business, and I will go with him through the State and Supreme Courts, ond if they do not sustain me, I will join the Temperance—(Hisses.) If ten million hisses greet me, I tell you that what the law says men shall do. I shall sustain the law in doing the business which is reputable to-day may be disreputable to-morrow. What public opinion condemns to-day it may applaud to-morrow.

No majority shall compel a respectable minority to submit without without justice and right, and that is unconstitutional.

Until you can legislate the appetites and nature out of men, it is absolutely impossible to stop the gratification of that desire. [Tumultuous applause.]

Under such a law as that which is just proposed, every vile, unscrupulous wretch in the community will go into the business illegally. The traffic will be handed over to the lowest and vilest elements of society, to satisfy their greed.

Would to God that I could persuade the men in the business and the temperance men to unite in putting the business into the hands of respectable people, and let stringent legislation do away with its evils. This remedy is to be obtained not by pains and penalties, but by appealing to the reason of men; but in no case can the temperance cause be advanced by the exercise of power. It is a wicked attempt to legislate in favor of the wealthy and against the comparatively poor.

A Voice—That's it. Hit him again. [Cheers and hisses, and cries of "Go on, go on!"]

I know, continued Mr. M., hundreds of advocates of local option at whose sideboard I can always get a glass of choice liquor. I and hundreds of others can keep liquor on my sideboard, and the law won't affect me; but the poor man with five or ten cents in his pocket is to be denied the right of spending it as he will. There will not be a drop less used, no matter what laws are passed. It will only change the place of use, and it will make rum holes of the drug stores, groceries and private dwellings. Now, finally, I say that to take away $750,000 national revenue in one year from this county alone, $350,000 from the State and $100,000 from the city, will be of incalculable damage. It is taking away the property from men which they have accumulated by honest toil. It would have the effect of ruining us financially, and if it took place, among the first to attempt to remedy it would be these same men who are now foremost to accomplish the ruin of business men. If this prohibitory legislation is done, it will be undone as certain as that you and I live. (Applause.)

Mr. Moore then introduced a gentleman of the other side

MR. JAS. PARK, JR.;

and asked that he be accorded fair play.

Mr. P. stated that he had but little to say, and if he was not listened to respectfully he would stay until ten o'clock to-morrow morning. (Groans and hisses.)

I believe, with Mr. Moore, that every man in this land has a right to be heard on any question. I will get a respectful hearing, or will stay here until I am carried off the stand. [This remark was greeted with a storm of hisses and groans which lasted for several moments.] I will not say a disrespectful word to this meeting. I claim to be a gentleman. [Continued groans and hisses.] This meeting was called to discuss the question of Local Option.

You have as good a right to be here as I have. We were called to meet at 7½ o'clock, and you organized just nineteen minutes before that time. You are welcome to the hall, but contrary to law and to order you have taken possession, therefore we will not interfere with the meeting. (Hisses and hooting, mingled with applause.)

Mr. J. Littell—I wish to correct a misstatement made by the gentleman. We organized just five minutes before 7½ o'clock. (Cheers.)

The Committee on Resolutions here reported the following:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, in mass meeting assembled to give expression to their opinions on the proposed "Local Option" law, for the guidance of their representatives at Harrisburg, do

Resolve, That while heartily in favor of a more stringent State License, with such additional safeguards as experience may have shown to be best calculated to prevent the indiscriminate traffic in intoxicating liquors, they are unalterably opposed to the enactment of what is known as the "Local Option" bill, for the following, among many other reasons:

First that such legislation, under the pretence of aiming to regulate and restrict by law the liquor trade is really designed by its friends to destroy and totally abolish it—an extreme measure, which they have not the manliness to openly avow or advocate.

Second. Such a law going into effect in this community would practically, and at once confiscate and render valueless millions of dollars' worth of property in the city of Pittsburgh alone, invested and used in the liquor trade by our wholesale merchants, brewers and others, depreciate rentals, and destroy, without compensation to those engaged in it, the fruits of years of honorable industry. We cannot conscientiously ask our representatives to sanction a law so unjust to any portion of our people, or to support a measure of such doubtful authority.

Third. All sumptuary laws, which are designed to withhold from the poor or middle classes of society the luxuries which are ever at the command of the rich, are at variance with the free spirit of a Republican government, have never been tolerated in monarchical Europe, and even now would precipitate a popular revolution. In enlightened America our workingmen need not the guardianship of those well meaning but mistaken enthusiasts, who assume to watch over their moral and physical welfare and would fain regulate their conduct by statute.

Fourth. The destruction of the liquor trade now yielding annually to the general government a revenue of many millions by way of tax and applied to the payment of our national debt, would cripple the credit and resources of the country, as well as of individuals, would render necessary the imposition of taxes on other branches of commerce and industry now exempt, to meet so large a deficit, and in Allegheny county alone would cut off and utterly abolish more than one half of the public revenue.

We, therefore, do here and now solemnly protest and remonstrate against the enactment of any so-called "Local Option Law," or the passage of any other bill by the Legislature of this Commonwealth which interferes with vested rights, paralyzes capital, and unsettles and destroys leading branches of trade and commerce; which constitutes the rich and powerful, the censors of the habits, tastes, and morals of their less affluent neighbors, which confiscates private property without any compensation therefor, which would lead to the imposition of new and onerous taxes, deranging values, and in every way is at variance with those public and private rights, which governments were ordained to protect and defend, and not to arbitrarily destroy, and we urge our Representatives in the State Legislature to oppose all such legislation by every honorable means.

Several motions were made to adopt the resolutions and an amendmuet made to lay on the table. The motion to adopt was about to be put, when the gentlemen who moved to lay on the table cried out:

"The question recurs on the amendment first."

No attention was paid to the remark, and the motion to adopt the resolutions was put and carried amid mingled cheers, hisses and applause.

Cries of: "Reardon, Cohen, &c. rent the air for a few moments when Mr. Cohen stepped forward and spoke as follows:

Gentlemen, I have came here in response to the call to meet my fellow citizens and to demand free and open discussion. This is guaranteed by the Constitution to every citizen of Pennsylvania. They had a right to publicly discuss their grievances, and their grievances were hard to bear. While he, the speaker, admired men who labored for the purification of the morals of the community, he could not admire any set of men who try to legislate a business out of existence. Men have a right to acquire property, and it cannot be destroyed or taken from them. So long as men obey the laws and keep themselves within the bounds of law, in the liquor or any other business, they cannot be interfered with. The speaker then referred to a similar agitation some time in 1840, when one man of this city, Mr. Parker, contested the constitutionality of the law, and in the Supreme Court it was declared unconstitutional. [Cheers.] The Supreme Court has never gone back on that decision, and it will never go back on it. [Applause.] We had all a right to meet in this hall. No one set of men support it or own it. The Mayor calls a meeting of citizens, and if our opponents want the sentiment of our people, why don't they stay and hear our arguments. [Cheers and cries of "Too much whisky."]

Repeated calls being made for Mr. Reardon, that gentleman stepped forward and spoke as follows:

I saw in the papers that the Allegheny county members of the Legislature were to be called to account for their action on the you local option bill. Now, they represent and me, and every other citizen. This is a meeting of the constituents of th emembers to express opinions of their conduct. The speaker here gave a history of the Parker case. In 1846 a similar act was passed as that now agitating the public mind. Mr. Parker was doing business here, and declined to obey the law. He was indicted, tried and convicted. He took the case to the Supreme Court, and the law was decided unconstitutional. That brightest ornament that ever sat upon the bench, Chief Justice Gibson, of this State, delivered the decision. Apply this, said the speaker, to the action of our members in the present bill. It has been decided that the Legislature has not the right to delegate back to power the people—that they shall not say, "We are afraid to meet the question, and will let you do it." These men whom they have summoned here to-night represent every citizen of this community. [A voice—"Not now they don't."] They represent us all. What is the sworn duty of your representatives? They ought to know what the law is. They cannot vote for an act which they think unconstitutional, and they deserve credit for refusing to do so. I am glad to see the constituents of these men sustain them in their action. The dominant party want to put the other side down, but this thing of "hounding" down men who do their duty is about "played out." [Applause.] It is about time that a few gentlemen were given to understand that they don't represent the whole community. (Cheers mingled with hisses.) Men who cannot control public opinion, seek to control it by law.

Mr. Fred. Luty, was next introduced and remarked: I have been told that if any one attempted to speak here to-night, in favor of Local Option he would be hooted down. I will dare to do it. [Groans and derisive laughter.] I don't care how many men facing me, differ from me, I will speak what I believe to be honest and just. [Renewed hisses and hooting.] I want to correct one matter stated by one of the gentlemen who preceeded—[Hisses; cries of give us a man. Mr. Luty, amid a storm of hisses and yells, remarked: "I dare you to give me fair play." [Cries of you are wrong.]

The chairman, Mr. Peter Zern here stepped forward and announced that so long as he was chairman of the meeting, every one should have fair play. [Cheers.] Mr. Luty resuming—If I am wrong, the courts are behind us all. [Interruption].

Mr. Moore—Luty, go on and talk, you don't understand how to talk to a mob.

Mr. Luty—Well, how can I go on, they wont listen.

Mr. Littell—Give Mr. Luty a show, gentlemen, he won't detain you long, and won't do you any harm. (Laughter.)

Mr. Luty, (Holding out a roll of paper,) —I wanted to say that it was not Chief Justice Gibson who decided the unconstitutionality of that act in the Parker case, but Justice Bell. (Cries of "throw him out of the window; we're here," mingled with groans and hisses.)

Mr. Luty—This is as much fun for me as for you. (Hisses and groans.)

Mr. Moore, *sotto voce* —Do you mean to say that Chief Justice Gibson did not concur in that opinion?

Mr. Luty—(emphatically) I do.

Mr. Luty now facing the audience—You only want to hear one side of the case, you are afraid to hear the other, (Hisses.)

Mr. Moore to Luty—Go on and keep talking to them.

Mr. Luty—I wish I was Ben. Butler, I would make them listen to me, (groans and hisses.)

Mr. Cohen—When this meeting was called to order your chairman appealed to the meeting to give both sides a fair hearing. It is your duty to do this, on this momentous occasion. Let the young man speak, (Cheers and laughter.)

Mr. Luty—I want to say then, that that decision—(interruption.)

Mr. Moore—why don't you go on and talk.

Mr. Luty—I want to correct another matter, (a voice—Do you drink yourself?) Mr. Luty—That is not the question. (Cries of "Go to H—l.)

Mr. Luty—I am not afraid to express—(Renewed hisses and groans.)

(A voice—He is a fool to chaff and defy the audience.)

Mr. Luty—The law has been declared to be constitutional, and may soon be constitutional here. As you don't want to listen I will give way to your men. (Hisses and yells.)

The Chair—A motion to adjourn is now in order.

A voice—(I move a vote of thanks to the reprorters and speakers.)

The Chair put the question, which was carried.

A motion to adjourn was then made and carried amid great confusion. The crowd lingered in the hall for a short time, in anticipation of a counter movement, but none being attempted a squad of police began to turn off the gas, when the crowd slowly filed out and dispersed.

TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

Enthusiastic Demonstration—Resolutions Adopted, &c.

On Saturday afternoon, the first anniversary meeting of the Allegheny Co. Christian Temperance Alliance was held at the 2nd U. P. Church, Sixth avenue. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity, large numbers being compelled to stand in the aisles. The meeting was called to order by T. H. Rabe, Esq., after which the Report of the Alliance was read, showing a gratifying exhibit for the past year.

Rev. W. D. Herr was then introduced and spoke at considerable length as to the Temperance cause. With reference to Father Hickey, he remarked: "We have been waiting for Father Hickey, but he has not arrived. When the committee called upon him to invite his presence here he gave a cheerful assent, and would have been here but for the fact that he was unexpectedly called to Butler county. However, he is expected back every moment." The Allegheny Temperance Alliance has done a great work, not only in our own county, but all through this great Commonwealth. The Temperance Convention, which met here by our exertions, reptesented the temperance feeling that is revolutionizing the people of Pennsylvania. Look at our county; there is a rum shop to every sixty voters. Look at the statistics! I tell you that the license system costs each voter of this county fifty dollars a year to sustain this evil, this, that causes misery, suffering, want, poverty and crime. We find that men murder each other by the license system. So we say that the license system is a failure—a curse—a blot on the escutcheon of our great State.

The committee on

RESOLUTIONS

then reported the following:

WHEREAS, The A. C. T. A. has now been in successful operation for a year, and we are now gathered to the celebration of its first anniversary.

Resolved, That we have every reason to feel encouraged at the success that has thus far attended our efforts, for although of necessity much time has been occupied in perfecting organization, and establishing auxiliaries in in various parts of the county, we yet feel that our alliance has done much toward spreading temperance information, showing the fearful consequences of the drink traffic, and awakening a greater interest in the minds of the people on this important subject.

Resolved, That taking courage from the past, we will increase our energies in the future, and we will not cease from our efforts until the rum-fiend is driven from our midst, let the time required for the accomplishment of this desirable result be long or short, and we hereby call upon every lover of virtue, upon every lover of law and order, and especially upon every member of the Christian church, to rally to our help in this important work; we ask them to attend our temperance meetings; to speak words of encouragement and to assist us in circulating temperance documents, and by all means by word and deed, to assist in educating the youth of this community, that they may not only know the evil and danger of intemperance, but that they may learn also how to escape the tempter's snare and lead lives of sobriety and usefulness.

Resolved, That we earnestly urge upon those who are rich in this world's goods that they be not backward in giving of their abundance to aid the work, for without pecuniary assistance the cause must languish. We do not believe in making this call that we appeal so much to charity as to the self-interest of every citizen; for we are fully convinced that the business interests of the community depend upon the sobriety of the people, and every one who gives for this purpose is only making an investment for his own advantage.

Resolved, That we believe that prohibition is the only effectual remedy for the evil of intemperance.

Resolved, That while we believe that a prohibitory law should be made general for the entire state, yet we accept local option as a temporary expedient, and will enter earnestly and heartily into the work of carrying this effort to successful issue.

Resolved, That we learn with deep sorrow that the amendments to the local option bill in the legislature has been placed in jeopardy by the willful adjournment of the house, and we regret to learn that Messrs. Ballantine, Ramsey and Sample were not present to record their votes on so important a measure.

Resolved, That we sincerely hope that the absence of those men at so critical a time was not willful and not intentional; and we hereby, as a part of their constituents, demand of them an explanation of the fact, so that our confidence in them as true and faithful representatives of the people may not be impaired.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

It was resolved by a unanimous vote that Father Hickey be tendered a cordial invitation to address the alliance at a future time, a gentleman present having just announced the receipt of a telegram which stated that the reverend gentleman was unavoidably detained at Butler.

Adjourned.

Mount Union College.

The Term just closed has been the largest Winter Term in the history of this rapidly growing College. The Term beginning next Tuesday bids fair to be larger than any former one. No College in Ohio, nor over three or four in the United States, have so many Students in full College Classes as are in this. Such are the arrangements of a Spring, Summer and Fall Term, that students can get a regular College year of study, and by *Teaching* in *winter*, can *earn* enough to defray their whole College expenses, without losing time, or failing behind their Classes.

Among the Characteristics of the College are the following: FULL COURSES—Scientific, Philosophical, Ancient and Modern Classical; SPECIAL COURSES—Normal or Teachers', Commercial, Instrumental and Vocal Music, Fine Arts; Preparatory; ELECTIVE—Liberty given in the CHOICE—of studies; Apparatus and Specimens for practically illustrating each study; Equal privileges to Ladies; Christian, but not Sectarian or Partisan; Economy in students' EXPENSES; Superior Literary Societies; Special care for the health, morals, discipline and comfort of students; A live and modernized College adapted to the masses, to the public school system of the country, and to the progressive spirit of the age.

In 1873, the Terms begin Feb. 25, May 13, Aug. 26, and Nov. 25.

Students of good character may enter at ANY TIME, at proportional rates, pursue any branches they are qualified to study, and graduate in any course when completed.

By having erected and furnished two large Boarding Halls, the College can *regulate*, and keep at *low* rates, the price of Rooms and Board; the *chief* expenses of Students—their total expenses being lower here than at any other Institution of equal advantages.

Prof. D. S. Evans, an artist of high rank has recently been elected to the Chair of Fine Arts, and will teach Designing and Painting in all their branches. A superior Picture Gallery is being fitted up for Students to study and copy.

The Commercial Department or Business College is not excelled anywhere, as regards either Facilities or Instruction.

Persons desiring Catalogues or any information concerning the College, can address Lewis Miller, Esq., Pres. Trustees, Akron, O., or O. N. Hartshon, L L. D., Pres. of the Faculty Mt. Union, or Alliance, O.

Good Board, including furnished Rooms, ranges from $3,30 to $4,00 per week; Club or Self-Board, including room rent, from $1,25 to $2,75. Tuition in Classical, Scientific, Philosophical and Preparatory Studies, is from $4 to $13 per Term. No contingent or extra charges.

The Trustees and Faculty guarantee the published prices; also will furnish for college Year of three terms, Tuition in any one Department, Board Room, Washing, Fuel and Lights, for a sum ranging from $130 to $150.

The Trustees will increase the property of Mount Union Colleges to $1,000,000, as soon as there are in regular attendance 1,000 Students; or, they will increase the property proportionately for any number between 600 and 1,500.

The reason for making these two generous offers, is, by securing a large regular attendance of students to enable the College "to do the greatest good to the greatest number."

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Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses with Silver Mounted Harness, worth $1,500 each; two bugies, horses, &c., worth $600 each; two fine-toned Rosewood Piano worth $300 each: ten family sewing Machines worth $100 each: $500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches worth from $20 to $50 each. Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Whole number of Gifts, 10,000. Tickets limited to 50,000.

AGENTS WANTED to sell tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $2: six tickets, $10; twelve tickets, $20; twenty-five tickets, $40.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to L. D. SINE, Box 96, CINCINNAIL, O.

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4 prizes of	5,000	9 prizes of	250
4 prizes of	2,500	36 prizes of	200
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LOCAL OPTION.

SENATE.

Special to the Post.]

HARRISBURG, Feb. 20, 1873.

New Bills.

The Senate met this morning at ten and a half o'clock.

The following bills were then presented and referred to the appropriate committees:

By Mr. HUMPHREYS—Supplement to the act to provide for the extension of the water works of the city of Pitsburgh.

Also a further supplement to an act concerning the streets and sewers in the city of Pittsburgh.

Also to confirm certain appropriations made by the councils of the city of Pittsburgh.

Also legalizing the election of street commissioners of certain streets in the city of Pittsburgh.

Also, authorizing the city of Pittsburgh to erect an engine, &c., in the bed of the Allegheny river.

Removing the Western Penitentiary.

By Mr. GRAHAM—A bill to remove the Western Penitentiary. It provides that Hugh Fleming, Theo. H. Nevin, Henry M. Long, George D. Riddle, Hugh McNeil, James McBriar and Ormsby Phillips, shall be a Commission to inquire into the propriety of removing the Western Penitentiary to any point within fifty miles of its present location.

Bills Passed.

Mr. PLAYFORD called up and had passed the bill extending the road laws of Luzerne township, Fayette county, to the following townships in that county, viz: Redstone, German, Nicholson, Perry and Spring Hill.

Also a bill incorporating the Belle Vernon Printing Company.

Also the bill incorporating the People's Bank of Carmichael's.

Mr. HUMPHREYS called up and had passed the supplement to the Chartiers Improvement Company.

Mr. GRAHAM called up and had passed the bill incorporating the Compound Trust Bank.

Also a bill to incorporate the Knox Farm Land Improvement Company.

Supplement to the Iron City Insurance Company.

To incorporate the Central Market Company of Allegheny.

By Mr. RUTAN—The bill to incorporate the Monongahela Passenger Railway Company.

By Mr. LEMON—Appropriating seventy-five thousand dollars for the relief of the Somerset sufferers.

State Printing.

Mr. RUTAN reported a joint resolution providing for the payment of twenty-five thousand dollars to the State printer for printing the debates, &c., of the Constitutional Convention.

Sheltering Arms.

Mr. HUMPHREYS objected to the bill relating to Sheltering Arms, prohibiting the opening of streets through their property.

Making Barrels at the Workhouse.

Mr. GRAHAM had the bill relative to the election of Workhouse Managers recommitted. Persons are here to be heard on both sides. The coopers are likely to be defeated in the project to stop the manufacture of oil barrels, and are working for the passage of the bill relating to the Managers. This will also be defeated in all probability.

Local Option for Allegheny County in the Senate.

Mr. GRAHAM called up the bill specially for an election on the license question in Allegheny county, which was amended to allow the vote to be taken on the third Friday of April, instead of March, and had the same passed without a dissenting voice.

Now, that the general bill seems to have met its death at the hands of the Allegheny delegation, they will have a chance to record themselves on the local bill referring to the vote in Allegheny county. A number of temperance men are here to-day from Pittsburgh to urge the passage of the bill in the House, but it cannot be reached before next week, the House having adjourned until Monday evening. It may meet the same fate in the House as the general bill.

The Senate only adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills Laid Over.

The House met at ten o'clock, and proceeded to the consideration of bills on the public calendar.

An act relative to rates of interest was put off for one week.

Also the act making an appropriation for Centennial purposes.

An act regulating the fees of Coroners and Justices of the Peace, acting as such, was passed.

An act defining legal holidays was laid over on the third reading.

The Coal Miners.

The act for the relief of persons employed in the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania was defeated.

Mr. McCORMICK had the act relating to the miners of the bituminous regions—known as the "Screen Bill"—objected off the calendar for this week. It will be placed upon the calendar for next Thursday.

The Liquor Fight—Filibustering.

Mr. MAHON moved to proceed to the consideration of Senate bill No. 82, which is a supplement to the Local Option law, making the elections throughout the State uniform.

The CHAIR decided the motion out of order, as the bills would have to come up in regular order, as printed.

At twelve o'clock Mr. Mitchell moved to adjourn, to allow the Luzerne contested committee to visit Scranton.

Mr. MAHON hoped the House would not adjourn.

The CHAIR said the motion was not debateable.

Mr. MAHON asked for the yeas and nays, and the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. JOSEPHS renewed the motion to adjourn, when Mr. Mahon arose to speak, and Mr. Wainwright asked for the orders of the day.

The CHAIR stated that the orders of to-day extended to one o'clock.

Mr. JOSEPHS insisted on adjournment.

Mr. MAHON said the bill was of great importance to the people of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Josephs' motion to adjourn not being debatable, Mr. MAHON asked to be permitted to make a personal explanation.

Mr. JOSEPHS—I object.

Mr. MAHON was determined not to be choked off, and asked leave to make a statement, which was finally granted. The gentleman stated that the supplement to the law was of grave importance to the people of the entire Commonwealth, and appealed to the members, which was the wisest, to adjourn for the benefit of a single district in the State, or to remain in session until the regular hour, one o'clock, and pass the bill affecting the vital interests of the Commonwealth. He said that if the session should continue until one o'clock the bill can be reached. He called the yeas and nays, and the call resulted as follows: Yeas, 45; nays, 43, so an adjournment was carried.

How the Allegheny Delegation Feel Towards the Measure.

Messrs. McCormick and Wainright voted for adjournment and defeated the bill, and Messrs. Newmyer and Young against an adjournment.

Messrs. Ramsey, Ballantine and Sample absented themselves during the call of the roll and did not vote.

Two more votes against an adjournment would have changed the result, and allowed the bill to come up. The action of these members is severely criticised.

The House adjourned till Monday, in order that the contested election committees might visit Scranton.

XLII CONGRESS

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 20, 1873.

New Bills.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. WEST—Directing the establishment of telegraphic communication between the Capitol and all public buildings in Washington City, to be operated exclusively for public business, and appropriating $10,000 to that purpose.

By Mr. STOCKTON—Appropriating $50,000 for the erection of buildings for St. John's Hospital, Washington City.

By Mr. WILSON—To remit the duties upon the goods destroyed by the Boston fire, being a copy of the bill introduced in the House by Mr. Butler.

By Mr. FERRY (Mich.)—Imposing a tax of ten per cent. on the unauthorized circulation of certificates in the similitude of circulating notes. Referred.

The Louisiana Muddle.

Mr. CARPENTER, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, made a report on the credentials of McMillan and Ray, each claiming to be legally elected senator from Louisiana, accompanied by a bill providing for a new election for the purpose of establishing in Louisiana a Republican form of government.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that while he concurred in most of the views of the majority, he did not concur in their recommendation or favor the passage of the bill reported by them. He presented his views in writing that they might be printed with the report.

Mr. Trumbull recognizes the legality of the McEnery Government.

Mr. MORTON said—While I dissent from the report of the majority recommending that the recent election in Louisiana be set aside, and a new one ordered under the authority of the Government of the United States, I dissent also from the views of the other members of the committee, who would recognize what is called the McEnery Government, and I submit my views to be printed with the report.

Mr. Morton recognizes the legality of the Kellogg Government.

Mr. HILL submitted his views dissenting from the report of the majority, and recommending that the members of the Louisiana Legislature declared elected by both Returning Boards be called together at the State House as the Legislature of the State, and that they then proceed to count the election returns and declare who are legally elected State officers.

Mr. ANTHONY said that while he agreed with the majority of the committee in their relation of facts, and also in their conclusion that there is no legal State government in Louisiana, he was yet so reluctant to resort to the extreme measure of interposing the authority of Congress that he should reserve his judgment for a time, to see whether a better way of meeting the case could not be found.

Mr. WRIGHT inquired whether there were not other members of the Committee on Privileges and Elections who wished to make a report on the Louisiana case. [Laughter.]

The several reports were ordered to be printed, and the matter goes over under the rules.

A Disagreeable Inquiry.

Mr. VICKERS, from the Committee on Commerce, made a report asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution instructing the Committee to inquire into the authority of Congress to regulate the rates of fare and transportation upon railroads running continuously through two or more States. He also submitted a minority report upon the same subject.

The Fisheries.

Mr. CAMERON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to carry into effect the claims of the Treaty of Washington, relating to the Fisheries.

Statistical Congress.

Mr. CAMERON, from the same Committee, reported a bill authorizing the President to unite the International Statistical Congress to hold their next meeting in the United States. Passed.

Obscene Literature.

The bill for the suppression of obscene literature was laid over until to-morrow.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Ohio, Indiana and Illinois two per cent bill.

The Two Per Cent. Bill.

Messrs. THURMAN, PRATT and LOGAN advocated the bill at length.

Mr. WINDOM moved to lay aside the bill for the purpose of taking up the Post-office Appropriation bill. Lost—yeas, 23; nays, 28.

Messrs. CHANDLER, FRELINGHUYSEN and EDMUNDS opposed the bill.

The House resolutions in relation to the death of Mr. Speer, late a Representative from Georgia, were received.

Mr. HILL eulogized the deceased; the resolutions were adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The War Veterans of 1812.

In the House, the bill to pay the war claims of 1812 was discussed. The bill covers claims amounting to over $3,000,000.

After discussion as to whether the Journal was correct in stating that unanimous consent had been given to seconding the motion to reopen the war claims of 1812, the rules were suspended, and the bill brought before the House.

Mr. PERRY (Va.) explained the bill, by which it appears both principal and interest were paid long ago, but by the assumption that the calculations of interest were wrong, there still is a claim for $3,375,800 due Virginia, Tennessee, Maryland, North Carolina and other States. It was opposed by Messrs. Donan and Peters, the latter saying if this was allowed Massachusetts would be entitled to $600,000, which would go to the European Railroad Company to which corporation Massachusetts had assigned its interest in matter.

Messrs. Coburn and Moore opposed the bill, while Messrs. Speer, Harris and Platt supported the bill.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived—ayes, 102—nays 103.

The vote on the engrossment and third reading of the bill was: yeas, 90; nays, 118; so the bill was rejected.

A Resolution to Impeach Smiler Colfax Defeated by a Party Vote.

Mr. WOOD, rising to a question of privilege offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the testimony reported to the House by the Select Committee, appointed under the resolution of the 2d of December, 1872, for an investigation of the charges of bribery in influencing members of the House of Representatives, be referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report articles of impeachment against Schuyler Colfax, Vice President of the United States, if in its judgment there is evidence implicating that officer and warranting impeachment.

The resolution having been read, Mr. SARGENT moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. RANDALL called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. TYNER raised the question of present consideration.

The SPEAKER, in reply to various inquiries, stated that under the 41st rule, a member had the right to have the question submitted to the House, when any proposition or motion is made whether it will be now considered. That question had been raised, and it was for the House to say whether the Impeachment resolution would now be considered.

The question was taken and decided in the negative—yeas, 105; nays, 109, so the House refused to consider the resolution.

Personnel of the Vote.

The Democrats all voted for the resolution and the Republicans against it, except Messrs. Beatty, Butler (Mass.), Farnsworth, Porter (Va.), Stevenson and Smith (Vt.). There was a great deal of excitement as the vote progressed, and groups of members gathered around Mr. Banks (Mass.), whose vote against considering the resolution seemed to disappoint the members on the Democratic side. His explanation was that Colfax had testified yesterday, and that he had not heard or read that testimony, and could not therefore vote for the resolution.

Mr. TYNER offered a resolution, which was adopted, referring the testimony taken before the Poland Committee, to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to inquire whether anything in such testimony warrants articles of impeachment of any officer of the United States, not a member of the House, or makes it proper that further investigation should be ordered in his case.

Another Investigation.

Mr. RANDALL then offered a resolution, which was adopted, referring to the statement of Legrand Lockwood, of New York, before the Committee of Ways and Means that a large amount of money had been used last session to secure an additional subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and directing the Committee on Ways and Means to investigate the matter and send for persons and papers.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Tyner in the chair, on

The Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill.

In the progress of the bill, Mr. FARNSWORTH made his usual onslaught on Mr. Mullett, the architect of the Treasury Department, and alluded to the patent known as the "Vaux Roofing Patent," which he said was owned by the Vice President of the Washington Board of Works. In response to a remark by Mr. Platt, he said something which looked towards connecting Mr. Platt with the Washington ring, to which

Mr. PLATT replied that if the gentleman from Illinois charged or insinuated that he (Platt) was in any way connected with any ring or contract, he (Farnsworth) insinuated what was not true, and lied when he made such a statement.

Mr. Platt was called to order for an unparliamentary remark, and

Mr. FARNSWORTH expressed surprise at Mr. Platt's fluttering. He had aimed at larger game. [Laughter.] The "Entente Cordiale" was completed by the two adversaries being appointed tellers, and shaking hands warmly.

After proceeding on the bill as far as page 34, the Committee rose.

Another Credit Mobilier Report.

Mr. WILSON, Chairman of the Select Committee of the Union Pacific railroad and Credit Mobilier, made a report which was ordered to be printed.

The Death of

Hon. Thos. J. Speer, (Georgia) who died during the recess of Congress, was announced, and appropriate, eulogies were delivered.

The House then, out of respect, adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1873.

The Centennial Celebration.

Mr. SCOTT presented the report of the Centennial Commission. The subscriptions, public and private, in Pennsylvania alone, would amount to about $4,000,000. This start would insure the success of the Exposition, and justify an appeal to other portions of the country.

The Alabama Award.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely the House bill for the distribution of the Geneva award.

Hour of Meeting.

Mr. HAMLIN offered a resolution to meet daily on and after Monday at eleven o'clock, and take a recess from 5 to 7 P. M. There were matters pending, which it was necessary to dispose of before adjourning.

Several Senators objected to the recess, and advocated a continuance of the session.

Mr. MACHEN thought that the bodies and minds of the Senators became very much effeminated by their labors daily, about four or five o'clock, and advocated a recess long enough to give opportunity for a little recreation.

Several Senators having spoken, Mr. LOGAN said that after this debate on a question so important he would move to postpone so that it might not be decided without due deliberation. (Laughter.)

After further debate the Senate finally agreed to meet daily as specified.

The Caldwell Case.

Mr. MORTON gave notice that he would call up the report of the Committee on Elections in the Caldwell case next week on Monday.

The Louisiana Case.

Mr. CARPENTER gave notice that immediately after the the Caldwell case he would call up the report on the Louisiana case.

Mr. ANTHONY introduced a bill for payment for the Corliss steam engine.

The Postoffice Appropriation

then came up in the regular order.

Mr. ANTHONY asked the members of the Committee on Appropriations to consent to the arrangement by which the publication of debates could be taken up

Messrs. COLE and WEST, having charge of the appropriation bills objected.

Mr. ANTHONY then moved to lay the pending bill on the table. Lost—ayes 19, nays 34.

The Postoffice appropriation bill was then proceeded with, the question being on the motion of Mr. Sherman to strike out the clause providing for increased compensation for railroad service.

Mr. Sherman withdrew his amendment for the issue of two cent stamped letter sheet envelopes. Laid on the table.

Mr. RAMSAY offered an amendment authorizing the Postmaster General to appoint a Superintendent of Free Delivery at a salary of $2,500. Agreed to.

Mr. FERRY, (Mich.,) from the Committee on Post Offices, offered an amendment authorizing the Postmaster General to increase the mail steamship service with Brazil, which on motion of Mr. Chandler was laid on the table.

Mr. RAMSAY offered as an amendment the Webb Subsidy bill.

Mr. EDMUNDS made the point that the amendment was out of order under a rule recently adopted.

The chair overruled the point of order

Mr. EDMUNDS appealed but the appeal was laid on the table, year, 27; nays, 26.

Mr. SHERMAN then moved to lay the amendment on the table which was agreed to—yeas, 8; nays, 26.

Mr. RAMSAY offered an amendment requiring that all mail matter of first class letters shall be prepaid.

Mr. CONKLING made the point that the amendment was not in order under the rule.

The chair sustained the point of order.

The amendment requiring all persons who usually receive their mail matter through delivery to provide boxes at their offices or houses, was laid on the table.

The amendment providing for an additional compensation for Railroad mail service was concurred in.

So were other amendments agreed to in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was then passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A Plea for Insurance Companies.

Mr. MYERS presented a resolution of the Philadelphia Board, declaring that the underwriters should be indemnified under the Geneva Award.

Judge Sherman's Sin.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the evidence taken in the matter pending before it. He stated that the evidence implicated no member of either House, but exonerated the individuals. The committees of both Houses offered resolutions referring to the Judiciary Committee the evidence taken, with instructions to examine and see now much there is that relates to Judge Charles T. Sherman, (Ohio) to determine whether further investigation should not be had, with a view of presenting articles of impeachment, if such investigation shall justify such action,

The resolution was adopted.

Sundry Civil Service Appropriation Bills

was then taken up, and discussed, the amendment being that offered by Mr. Banks, prohibiting the publication of books or documents by the government for gratuitous distribution and the amendment by Mr. Butler, (Mass.) forbidding any payment of salary or expenses of officers of the so-called Competitive Civil Service Examination.

Mr. HOAR opposed Mr. Banks' amendment, and said that that proposition and the abolition of the franking privilege were part of a system which sought to deliver the public sentiment of the country and the legislation of Congress into the hands of a few newspapers in the great cities, Instead of the annual meetings of Congress in Washington, Senators and Representatives might as well stay at home, and read in the libraries the dispatches of the Associated Press or the leading articles of the editors, and register their decrees. His colleague was seeking, in this amendment, to break down one of the greatest educational influences of the country.

Mr. McKEE advocated Mr. Butler's amendment, and denounced civil service reform as

A Fraud and Humbug.

He related an instance of a most intelligent young man, who is now cashier of one of the great banks of the Pacific Coast, who had been rejected in a competitive examination because he failed to answer some questions, while the place was given to a Yankee, from Maine, who was not fit to be bookkeeper to a bootblack. [Laughter.]

Mr. CONGER opposed Mr. Banks' amendment, and charged that the object of it was to prevent circulation among the people of the knowledge of all matters occurring in Congress; all matters of discovery in agriculture, geology, patents, &c. The author of such a proposition, whether he came from Massachusetts or west, was a monarchist, an aristocrat, (laughter)—one who would have the Government conducted in a Star Chamber.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) also opposed Mr. Bank's amendment.

After some remarks on that subject he said he would pass on to another newfangled notion of men whom the people had left out of Congress. (Laughter.) That was Civil Service Reform. He ridiculed the questions put in the competitive examination, one of which was to

Correct the Grammar in the Sentence.

"He is a gentleman and a scholar." He did not profess to be much of a grammarian, but he did not know how he could correct that sentence unless he made it read, "he *are* a gentleman and a scholar." (Laughter.)

Mr. BURCHARD also opposed Mr. Banks amendment, and argued that it did not follow that because the franking privilege was abolished, documents and books would not be circulated by members who would pay postage on them. He did not believe that such postage would average more than one hundred or two hundred dollars a year.

Mr. FARNSWORTH asked Mr. Burchard if he did not think it better to make this reform that to add three thousand dollars a year to the salary of members on the pretense that they would henceforth have to pay the postage.

Mr. BURCHARD replied that he was not afraid that the salaries of members would be raised on that account.

Mr. FARNSWORTH remarked that that was one of the grounds on which the plea for an increase of salaries was put.

Mr. Banks' amendment was further opposed by Messrs. Coburn, Dunnell, and Townsend, (Penna.)

Mr. DUNNELL regarded the proposition as mere demagogueism.

Mr. W. R. ROBERTS directed his attention to the vote in Committee of the Whole yesterday increasing the appropriation for a naval station at New London, Conn., from five to fifty thousand dollars, and denounced it as a scheme for plundering the Government and removing the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The property there could not be replaced elsewhere at a cost of $50,000,000. The scheme was in in the interest of a lot of real estate speculations in Brooklyn, who had been for years casting their longing eyes at the land occupied by the Navy Yard waiting to get it for docks and railroad purposes. He protested against it and cautioned gentleman as to what the result of the vote on the New London item was to be.

Mr. ROBERTS ridiculed the fears and apprehensions of those members who saw in Mr. Banks's amendment an attempt to replace Republic institutions by despotic ones. The House was to be congratulated, he said, that the great use of miscellaneous public documents had been discovered. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar) had assured the House that it was a barrier to save the country from government by the newspapers. He had never known of so complete a barrier against danger except

Mrs. Partington's Attempt

to sweep back the tide with a broom. The newspapers circulated millions of copies among the people. Now, it was proposed to preserve the republic from the power of the newspapers by putting the agricultural report into every corner grocery to be used for packages, or go to the trunk manufacturers. He moved to add to Mr. Bank's amendment the proviso that the Secretary of the Interior shall place a copy of every public document deemed by him useful for that purpose in the two libraries in each Congressional district, to be accessible to any citizen on application.

Mr. GARFIELD thought Mr. Banks' amendment too important to be decided hastily. He was himself in favor of it, but thought it wise to let it go for the present. He opposed Mr. Butler's amendment.

Mr. Cox advocated Mr. Banks' amendment.

The House then proceeded to vote.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS' amendment was rejected.

The amendment offered by Mr. Banks was also rejected without a division, the yeas and nays being called for, but refused.

The amendment by Mr. Butler that none of the money should be used for expenses of competitive civil service examination, was rejected—yes, 85; nays, 103.

The amendments agreed to in Committee of the Whole were then read and acted on.

The First Vote

by yeas and nays was on the amendment requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to report to Congress how he disburses the secret service fund appropriation for preventing and detecting counterfeiting. The amendment, which was opposed by Mr. Garfield, was sustained by Mr. Beck, and rejected—yeas, 94; yeas, 104.

The amendment appropriating $100,000 for a government building at Raleigh, North Carolina, was adopted.

The amendment appropriating $500,000 for an addition to the site of the Boston postoffice, on condition of the streets being widened was adopted.

An amendment requiring contracts for public buildings to be made with the lowest responsible bidders, after advertisement, was rejected without the yeas and nays.

The amendment increasing the item for a naval station at New London, Connecticut, from five to fifty thousand dollars was rejected—yeas 94, nays 99.

The bill was then passed.

The Washington Monument.

Mr. CHIPMAN called for the report of the Committee of Twelve appointed to confer with the officers of the Washington National Monument Society on the practicability of completing the Washington monument by the approaching Centennial anniversary.

Mr. SAWYER, who wished to take up the river and harbor appropriation bill, moved to postpone the Washington monument matter until Wednesday next. Motion agreed to.

Another Radical to be Investigated.

Mr. KERR, rising to a question af privilege, offered a resolution reciting the testimony taken before the Senate Committee of Elections, to the effect that J. H. Sypher, the member from Louisiana, before the general election last year, while he was a candidate for election to Congress, had unlawfully and corruptly caused to be made a false and fraudulent registration, and procured fraudulent votes to be cast for himself, and caused other gross frauds to be committed in connection with such election, and referring the matter to the Committee on Elections, with power to take testimony.

Mr. SYPHER said that when Theodore Jacques, the witness, who testified against him, had come to the Capital hired by the Democrats of Louisiana to testify falsely, he, (Sypher,) went before the Senate Committe and asked the privilege of rebelling that testimony, but the committee denied him that right, stating that his case was not before the committee. He hoped the resolution would be adopted. He would prove that Jacques was a perjured scoundrel; that he had been sent to Washington with Democratic money, after having forged certificates in the interest of the Democratic party. He challenged investigation. He thanked Mr. Kerr for the resolution.

Hitting the Nail on the Head.

A Domocratic member—then you ought to have offered it yourself.

The resolution was adopted.

The House then took up the

River and Harbor Appropriation Bill

which it appropriated $5,507,400 incuding the folling items:

For dredging out Bay Superior to Docks of Superior and Duluth $100,000.

For the Marquette and Menomee Harbors, Michigan, $100,000.

For other Harbors in Michigan, $197,000.

For Habors in Wisconsin, $120,000.

Chicago Habor $90,000.

Calumet Harbor, Illinois, $40,000.

Michigan City Harbor, Indiana, $50,000.

Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, $300,000.

St. Mary's Fall canal $200,000.

St. Clair river, at the mouth of Bleak river, $15,000.

Harbor Refuge, Lake Huron, $75,000.

St. Clair Flats canal, $100,000.

Toledo harbor, Ohio, $100,000.

Other harbors of Ohio, $78,000

Oswego harbor, New York, $100,000.

Dunkirk harbor, New York, $40,000.

Buffalo harbor, New York, $75,000.

Other Lake harbors of New York, $71,000.

Burlington harbor, Vermont, $15,000.

Nanhonings Falls and upper Mississippi, $75,006.

Minnesota river, $10,000.

Illinois river, $50,000.

Des Moines rapids, Mississippi, $400,000.

Rock Island rapids, Mississippi river, $50,000.

Harbor of Refuge, Sturgeon Bay canal, $40,000.

Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas rivers, $100,000.

Osage river, Missouri, $25,000.

Ouchita river, Louisiana, $60,000.

Mississippi river between the mouth of the Missouri and Ohio rivers, $100,000.

Ohio river, $200,000.

Falls of the Ohio river, $100,000.

Upper Monongahela river, West Virginia, $66,000.

Cumberland river, below Nashville, Tennessee, $25,000.

Wabash river in Indiana and Illinois, $50,000.

Tennessee river below Chattanooga $100,000.

Tennessee river above Chattanooga, $25,000.

Mouth of the Mississippi, $125,000.

Removing raft in the Red river, Louisiana, $80,000.

Also various sums for rivers in Southern States, and also in Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Removing the obstructions in East river, New York, including Hell Gate, $225,000.

Various sums for rivers and harbors in the Eastern States.

Boston harbor $75,000.

Lower Williamette river, Oregon, $20,000.

Upper Williamette river, Oregon $3,000.

Brakewater at Wilmington, California, $150,000.

Surveys, examinations, and contingencies, $100,000.

The second section directs the examination and surveys of numerous lakes, rivers and harbors.

Mr. HERFORD moved to assert $50,- for the great Kanawha river, W. Va. Rejected—yeas, 79; nays, 85.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to insert an item appropriating $100 000 for the Louisville and Portland canal directing the Secretary to assume the control and management of the canal, tolls on steam vessels to be thereafter reduced to twenty-five cents per ton, all other vessels in proportion.

After a long discussion Mr. Holman's amendment was adopted, and the item of one hundred thousand dollars for the falls of the Ohio river stricken out.

Special Order.

Mr. WILSON, (Ind.) from the Union Pacific Credit Mobilior Committee, gave notice that he would on Monday next move to suspend the rules and pass the bill reported by that committee.

As the House was not making much progress on the River and Harbor bill, and was impatient to adjourn, Mr. SAWYER moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill, with the following amendments:

Inserting an item of fifty thousand dollars for the channel of the Delaware river at Horse Shoe shoals from $100,000 to $50,000.

Increasing the appropriation for surveys, examinations and contingencies from $100,000 to $125,000.

The motion was rejected—yeas, 101; nays, 64, not two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) desired consent to have the House bill to distribute the Geneva awards substituted for the Senate bill, but

Mr. POTTER objected, and at 5:10 o'clock P. M. the House adjourned.

SENATE CREDIT MOBILIER

Patterson, Harlan and Alley on the Stand.

WASHINGTON, February 22.—At the settings of the Senate Credit Mobilier Committee to-day, Senator Patterson testified that he had no recollection of seeing the letter of Morton, Bliss & Co. sent to him of May 12, 1871, or the receipt of Ames to that firm. The stock certificate he never saw until a few days ago.

After a secret session of half an hour John B. Alley was sworn and asked if he had any knowledge that the money given Harlan by Durant was paid by the Union Pacific company.

Witness replied that he had not. He became director on the road in 1867, and the money was given in 1865. Witness heard from either Oakes Ames or Oliver Ames, that Durant claimed the money from the road, and replied it was an outrage for the Company to be called upon to pay any such bill; had a conversation with Harlan about the money. Harlan said: "If that is a Company affair I want to pay it back. I don't want to receive any money from the Company for any such purpose." Harlan said: "I will return it at once." Witness had never seen anything on the books of the Company to lead him to think the money had been received from the Company; heard nothing about the matter since. In the conversation with Harlan witness told him he had heard that he (Harlan) had received checks from Durant, that Durant was now expecting or proposing to charge the amount to the Company; that Harlan admitted he had received the money, but said he had no idea that it was to be charged to the Company; if so he would return it; cannot remember the date of the conversation with Harlan, but thought it was in the spring of 1867; did not remember having any conversation with Dawes on the subject. To the present knowledge of witness, Durant never made any claim upon the road to have the money returned.

A recess was then taken until half past one when the Committee re-assembled and the examination of Alley was resumed. He had no means of fixing the date of the conversation between Harlan and himself. Witness was examined at some length as to the operations of the Credit Mobilier, but his testimony was only a repetition of that before the House Committee.

Senator Harlan was recalled and testified that he never was a formal candidate for the Senate Dr. Durant in his conversation with witness said he wanted to contribute toward the Iowa election. It was understood among the friends of witness that his name was to be used for the Senate.

Adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

CRIME.

Horrible Murder and Suicide.

CHICAGO, February 22—A most horrible case of premeditated murder and suicide occurred at Weseca, Minnesota, on Monday last. It appears that two Germans, named Alexander Busen and John Ruff, the former married, the latter unmarried, owned and worked a farm together, and that finally Busen was driven away and Ruff took full possession of the farm, and of the Busen family. Recently the grand jury found an indictment against Ruff and the woman for adultery, which greatly alarmed them. On Tuesday morning last the neighbors, going to Busen's house, found it shut up, and breaking in, discovered Mrs. Ruff and her youngest child lying on the bed bathed in blood, their throats cut from ear to ear. On the floor beside the bed lay the lifeless body of Ruff, with his throat also cut. From a letter left by both the man and the woman, it is evident that they agreed upon this tragic method of escape from the clutches of the law.

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
WEDNESDAY, February 27, 1873.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report:

Flour, bbls	1,250
Apples, bbls	363
Corn, sks	1,989
Barley, sks	975
Oats, sks	2,424
Bacon, pcs	1,796
Butter, pkgs	35
Bacon, lcs	30

POULTRY—Dressed chickens 14a15c per pound; turkeys 17a18c per pound.

FLOUR—The dullness we have before noted has been maintained, and holders are anxious to realize; we quote as follows: Spring wheat flour, $7 75a8 25; choice Minnesota's, $8 75; red winter, $9a9 25; rye flour, $5 50a5 75 per bbl.

GRAIN—The receipts have been only moderate; prices, however, are weak; wheat, red, $1 78a1 80 for prime; $1 82a1 83 for choice; white unchanged. Oats—the demand is improving; holders are firm in their prices; extreme prices, 40a43a45c, the latter for choice white; corn unchanged; prices weak; shelled, on track, 48a50c; in elevator, 50a51c; ear corn, 49a50c; rye quiet and prices unchanged; held at 90c; barley, spring, 85a90c; fall, $1.

MILL FEED—dull; dealers report sales of bran $5a9 per cwt; seconds $1 00a1 10; middling $1 20a1 30 per cwt.

POTATOES- For some days past the demand has improved with a falling off in receipts; the extreme rates are 70a95c per bushel according to quality.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Market firm; the current rates are hams s. c 13c; s. c. shoulders 8c; plain do 7c; rib sides 8¼c; clear rib 8¾c; clear do 9¼c; breakfast bacon 13c; dried beef 18c; mess pork $15; ham sausage 10c; beef tongues $7 50 per dozen; pigs feet, half barrels $4 50; kegs $2; lard tierces 9¼c half barrels 9¾c; pails 10½c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
WEDNESDAY, February 27, 1873.

DISPATCHES.

(By Western Union Line.)

TITUSVILLE, February 26.—The *Herald* says: The market remains dull at about yesterday's figures with the exception of Parker's Landing, where there is a decline; the market closed dull with the following sales:

UPPER CREEK.

500	do spot	2 20
1,000	do t. p	2 25
500	do do	2 25

LOWER ROAD.

1,000	do spot	2 25

OIL CITY.

1,000	do do	2 40

PARKER'S.

1,000	do do	2 12½

NEW YORK, February 26.—Closing of the 25. Market more in buyers' favor. Crude in bulk 9c; refined 16¾a20c; cases 26½; sales of 15,000 bbls refined at 19¾c; Philadelphia delivery very quiet at 10c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, February 26.—Market dull at $2 25.

OIL CITY, February 26.—Market quiet at $2 40; Upper Road $2 20; Lower Road $2 20a2 25.

TITUSVILLE, February 26.—Market dull and nothing doing at $2 20.

ROUSEVILLE, February 26.—Market quiet and unchanged at $2 25.

PHILADELPHIA, February 26.—Market quiet.

Standard White	19c
Crude	8¼c
Cases	24¼c
April	19½c
May	30c

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
THURSDAY, February 27, 1873.

The market was extremely devoid of activity; in fact there is scarcely anything doing. The stock remaining in the hands of growers, who have been holding back for higher figures, is reported large. Many of them no doubt would be willing to accept prices that they refused some time since. Buyers, on the other hand, are holding back expecting to make purchases at even lower figures than those now demanded. This, however, is only a matter of opinion which it will take time to determine. At present there is a difference of opinion among dealers amounting to from 5 to 7c per lb. Until that matter is adjusted sales will naturally be restricted. We quote nominally as follows:

Fine fleece	50c
Choice clips	52a53c
Unwashed	30c

We did not learn of any transactions.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
THURSDAY, February 27, 1873.

CATTLE.

The supply of cattle was undoubtedly large; in fact it was largely in excess of the week previous with a large proportion of through stock; notwithstanding this fact the cupply on sale was large. The reports from the East were not favorable either holders or shippers; as usual when the market is situated as at present buyers are shy and disposed to take hold very sparingly, expecting by holding off to obtain what they want at lower prices. There were quite a number of Philadelphia purchasers on hand; they were, however, unwilling to purchase unless at low figures. The market may be said to rule in favor of buyers, who generally know what use to make of the same. The following are the nominal rates:

PRICES.

Extra 1,500 lbs steers	$6 75a7 00
Extra 1,400 lbs steers	6 25a6 50
Prime, 1,300 lbs steers	6 00a6 10
Extra 1,200 lbs steers	5 50a5 75
Fair, 1,100 lbs steers	5 00a5 25
Fair 1,000 lbs steers	4 25a4 60
Bulls	2 50a4 00

SHEEP.

The receipts continue liberal and were fully up with the demand, but not up with last week. There was, however, no scarcity. You could obtain all you wanted at rates that were current; Philadelphia as usual was well represented with buyers who were disposed to await the result; a good many round lots changed hands. There was also a moderate demand for the New York market. The current rates were as follows:

PRICES

95a100 lb fine wool	$6 50a7 00
85a 90 lb do do	6 00a6 50
75a 80 lb do do	5 00a5 50
100a110 lb open do	6 50a7 00
85a 90 lb do do	5 50a6 00
80a 90 lb do do	5 00a5 50
Sales common wool 90 lbs	5 60a5 62

Mixed lots sold at various prices.

HOGS.

The receipts were light, even below those of last week, while the offerings generally were of a medium and common description, not exactly the kind that eastern dealers wanted; notwithstanding this fact the market was a little shaky. We quote nominally as follows:

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia	$5 70a5 80
Prime "	5 50a5 70
Yorkers, prime smooth	5 20a5 30
Fair	4 80a5 00

NOTICE.

Pittsburgh Female College.

The Pittsburgh Female College, located in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, offers to those who have daughters to educate, the advantages of an educational institution of the highest grade, combined with the advantage of a Christian home. The buildings are large, well located, and fitted up in excellent style, and the Faculty is among the largest in the United States. *Twenty-four teachers are employed in the different Departments.* Send to the President, Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., for a catalogue.

Chapped Hands,

Face, rough skin, temples, ring worm, salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compound now in use.

Hazzard & Caswell's

Cod Liver Oil is the best.

The Lightest Draft,

Most durable, finest finished and cheapest wagon in use is the Patent Iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagon made only at the Duquesne Wagon Works, near Soldiers' Monument, Allegheny. Also, railroad and coal carts, wheelbarrows of every style made to order and on hand.

W&SAT C. COLEMAN & SON.

Rough Skin

Made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap* manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co New York

What Unspeakable Relief

is afforded to the burning and throbbing flesh by a single application of the unequal balsam for human or brute suffering, Mexican Mustang Liniment. The tormenting and sleep-destroying pains of rheumatism, gout or neuralgia, are completely banished by its use; stiffness of the joints and painful swellings, quickly yield to its emolient influence; it heals bruises, cuts, scalds, etc., with astonishing rapidity. For sprains, spring-halt, scratches, saddle-collar and harness galls, as well as the most serious external maladies of the horse, it is a swift and thorough remedy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOFF'S

MALT EXTRACT.

BEER OF HEALTH.

A healing remedy, recommended by European physicians for complaints of the chest and stomach, dyspepsia, chronic coughs, hoarseness, etc. Also a pleasant table beverage. The genuine article sold in Pittsburgh by

JOSEPH FLEMING, DRUGGIST,

84 Market street, corner of Diamond.

Where also may be obtained all the reliable

GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES

OF THE DAY.

Remember the Place.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Stictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER

Is a regular graduate of medicine, as diploma at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of our city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other so advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivalled in the East, unsurpassed anywhere. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, and many reputable residents. In past success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all venereal diseases, and the resultent effects of ineficient or defective treatment, also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretions, in dulgences, excesses etc., etc., in mart ed or single. Patients see the doctor in person private, Consultations confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office central, yet retired—No. 258 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 9 to 11 a. m. Sealed pamphlet for two stamps.

MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD.

Who may marry, who not, why. Send 20 cents. Full symptoms Chronic Diseases, 100 pages, sealed. Ignorance kills more than war and pestilence combined. Address DR. WHITTIER, 258 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar6-lydawf

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA DISPENSARY,

For the treatment of Chronic Diseases in either Sex

Syphilitic diseases in all their various forms scientifically treated, which hitherto have been thought incurable, but which recent investigation by the most eminent men have declared and proved as readily curable under proper management as any other disease. All diseases of the Genito Urinary Organs will be treated in the most scientific manner.

Spermatorrhal and all other forms of nervous diseases skillfully treated.

A medical pamphlet treating on these subjects mailed to any address on receipt of 25c.

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HEALTH & WEALTH

WITH GOOD HOMES in Good Society, may be found in the NATIONAL COLONY by industrious temperate People. No others need apply. For the COLONY JOURNAL, with full particulars, send stamp to

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Toledo, Ohio.

SEE in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska Lands.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELECTION NOTICE.

PROCLAMATION

OF

JOHN H. HARE,

HIGH SHERIFF

Of Allegheny County,

Relative to the Provisions of the Pennsylvania Local Option Act.

An Act to permit the voters of every city and county in this Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting Licenses to sell Intoxicating Liquors.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., That on the third Friday in March, 1873, in every city and county in this commonwealth, and at the annual municipal election every third year thereafter in every such city and county, it shall be the duty of the Inspectors and Judges of elections in said cities and counties, to receive tickets, either written or printed, from the legal voters of said cities and counties, labeled "license," on the inside "for license" or "against license," and to deposit said tickets in a box provided for that purpose by said inspectors and judges, as is required by law in case of other tickets received at said elections, and the tickets so received shall be counted and a return of the same made to the clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the proper county, duly certified as is required by law, which certificate shall be laid before the judges of said court at the first meeting of the said court after said election shall be held, and it shall be filed with the other records of said county; and it shall be the duty of the Mayors of cities and Sheriffs of counties, or of any other officer whose duty it shall be to perform such service, to give due public notice of such special election, above provided for, three weeks previous to the time of holding the same, and also three weeks before such election every third year thereafter; Provided, That this act shall not be construed to repeal or affect any special law prohibiting the sale of liquors or the granting of licenses; Provided, That when the municipal elections in any county or city do not occur on the third Friday in March, the election provided for in this section shall be held on the day fixed for the municipal elections in said city or county; And provided further, That all licenses granted after the first day of January, 1873, shall cease, determine and become void on the first day of April, 1873, if the districts for which they shall be granted determine against the granting of license, and the treasurer of the proper county shall then refund the holder of said license the moneys so paid therefor, for which the said treasurer shall be entitled to credit in his account with the Commonwealth.

SECTION 2. That in receiving and counting, and in making return of the votes cast, the inspectors, judges and clerks of said election shall be governed by the laws of this Commonwealth regulating general elections, and all the penalties of said election laws are hereby extended to and shall apply to the voters, inspectors, judges and clerks voting at and in attendance upon the election held under the provisions of this act.

SECTION 3. Whenever, by returns of elections in any city and county aforesaid, it shall appear that there is a majority against license, it shall not be lawful for any court or board of license commissioners to issue any license for the sale of any spirituous, vinous, malt, or other intoxicating liquors, in said city or county, at any time thereafter, until at an election as above provided, a majority shall vote in favor of such license: Provided, That nothing contained in the provisions of this act shall prevent the issuing of license to druggists for the sale of liquors for medicinal and manufacturing purposes.

Approved the 27th day of March, A. D., 1872.

WM. ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House.
JAMES S. RITAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

JOHN W. GEARY, Governor.

In pursuance thereof, I, JOHN H. HARE, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known, and give this public notice to the electors of said county of Allegheny, that a SPECIAL ELECTION will be held in said county on the THIRD FDIDAY IN MARCH next, being the 21st day of the month, in the several Election Districts therein; and

WHEREAS, By the act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the Enrolling and Calling out of the National forces, and for other Purposes," and approved March 3, 1865, all persons who have deserted the Military or Naval Service of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights to citizenship, and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizenship thereof; and

WHEREAS, Persons not citizens of the United States are not, under the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of thesame: That in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth it shall be unlawful for the Judge or Inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disbility imposed by said act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

SEC. 2. That if any such Judge or Inspectors of Election, or any one of them, shall receive or consent to receive any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person he or they so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall for such offence be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

SEC. 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid shall at any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, vote or tender to the officers thereof and offer to vote a ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of the Commonwealth, shall for each offence be punished in like manner, as is provided in the preceding section of this act, in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

SEC. 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, such persons so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this act in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

And as directed by said 13th section of the act of July, 1859, I hereby give notice that every person (excepting Justices of the Peace) who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth; and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for.

And further, that by the 4th section of the act of April 16, 1840, it is provided that the aforesaid 13th section of the act of July 2, 1839, shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as Judge, Inspector or Clerk, at any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, By the act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes," the first and second sections of which are as follows:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if by or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or law, persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of Five Hundred Dollars to the person aggrieved there by, to be recovered by an action on the case with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the Court shall deem just; and shall also, for every such offence, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than Five Hundred Dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, as the discretion of the Court.

AND WHEREAS, It is declared by the second section of the 6th article of the Constitution of the United States that "this Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land. Anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

WHEREAS, The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, as follows:

SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AND WHEREAS, The Legislature of this Commonwealth, on the 6th day of April, A. D., 1870, passed an act entitled "A further supplement to the act relating to elections in this Commonwealth," the Tenth section of which provides as follows:

SEC. 10. That so much of every Act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the act approved the 27th of April, 1869, entitled "An act further supplemental to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth;" and when otherwise qualified under existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth.

The electors of the First ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Second ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School house in said ward.

By an ordinance passed in the City Councils the electors of the Third ward of the City of Pittsburgh to meet at the City Controller's office, new City Hall, Smithfield street, in said ward.

The electors of the Fourth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School house in said ward.

The electors of the Fifth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the office of the Clerk of the Courts, formerly office of Clerk of Orphan's Court, in the Court House in said ward.

The electors of the Sixth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School house on Ann street, in said ward.

The electors of the Seventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet in the public school house in said ward.

The electors of the Eighth ward of the city of Pittsburgh will meet at the house of Henry Wilson, corner of Franklin and Fulton streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Ninth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School house in said ward.

The electors of the Tenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Lamb Tavern, corner of Penn an Mechanic streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Eleventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School house in said ward.

The electors of the Twelfth ward of the city of the city of Pittsburgh, first precinct, to meet at the Public School house on Twenty-fifth street; the electors of the second precinct to meet at the New Public School house on Smallman street, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Thirteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School house in said ward.

By an ordinance passed in the City Councils, the electors of the Fourteenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, will hereafter meet at the new Public school House on Fifth avenue, near Brady street, in said ward, known as the Lobo School house.

The electors of the Fifteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public school House in said ward.

An ordinance dividing the Sixteenth ward into two precincts.

Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled, and is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same. That the Sixteenth ward be divided into two precincts for election purposes, by a line, being the line of Fortieth street produced, from the present ward west of the above mentioned line be known as the first precinct, the electors to meet at the Liberty street School House, in said precinct of said ward.

And that all east of said line be known as the second precinct of said ward, the electors to meet at the Smithfield School House in said second precinct of said ward.

The electors of the Seventeenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Eighteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public school House in said ward.

The electors of the Nineteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at Highland avenue school House in said ward.

By an ordinance passed by City Councils, the electors of the Twentieth ward, city of Pittsburgh, will hereafter meet at the new Public School, on Ellsworth avenue, near Roup street, in said ward, and known as the Liberty School House.

The electors of the Twenty-first ward, city of Pittsburgh, first precinct, to meet at the Lincoln School House, on Frankstown avenue; the second precinct to meet at Riversdale School House, on Negley's Run road, in said second precinct of the Twenty-first ward.

The electors of the Twenty-second ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at Irwin School House in said ward.

By an ordinance passed in the City Councils, the electors of the Twenty-third ward, city of Pittsburgh, will hereafter meet at the new Public School Building in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-fourth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of Birmingham to meet at the Public School House, in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-fifth ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the second precinct of the Borough of East Birmingham, to meet at the Public School House No. 2 in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-sixth ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the first precinct of the Borough of East Birmingham, to meet at Public School House No. 1, in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-seventh ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of St. Clair, to meet at the tavern of Michael Craig, in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-eighth ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the second precinct of the Borough of Birmingham, to meet at the Burgess' office in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-ninth ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the first precinct of the Borough of Birmingham, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Thirtieth ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the borough of South Pittsburgh, to meet at the building lately occupied by the co-operative store on the north side of Carson street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Thirty-first ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of Allentown, to meet at the office of B. McLain, Esq., in said Borough, until a Public School House shall have been erected, when the election shall be held in said school house.

The electors of the Thirty-second ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of Mount Washington, to meet at the School House, in said ward.

The electors of the Thirty-third ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of Monongahela, to meet at the Public School House, in said ward.

The electors of the Thirty-fourth ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of West Pittsburgh, to meet at the School House, in said ward.

The electors of the Thirty-fifth ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of Union, to meet at the Stone Tavern, kept by Robert Smith, in said ward.

The electors of the Thirty-sixth ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of Temperanceville, to meet at the Public School House, in said ward.

The electors of the First ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Second ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Brick School House, corner of Palo Alto street and North avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Third ward of the city of Allegheny, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House in said ward; the electors of the second precinct, Third ward, to meet at the Public School House, corner of Perry and Chestnut streets in said ward, which is in pursuance of an ordinance of Councils passed.

The electors of the Fourth ward of the city of Allegheny, first precinct, to meet at the School House on Liberty street, near East Commons, which is by an order of Court made; the electors of the second precinct to meet at the house of Mr. M. Gorman, formerly Mrs. Peck, at the corner of Chess hill and Main streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Fifth ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the School House on Page street, in said ward.

The electors of the Sixth ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the School House, corner of Charlotte and Juniata streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Seventh ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the house of Damas Luz, in said ward.

The electors of the Eighth ward of the city of Allegheny, to meet at the Public School House on River avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Ninth ward, of the city of Allegheny, to meet at the Public School House, near the House of Refuge, on Woods' Run, in said ward.

The electors of the Borough of Braddock's field to meet at the Public School House in said Borough.

The electors of the Borough of Bellevue to meet at the Public school House in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Chartiers to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Etna to meet at the Public school House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Elizabeth to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of West Elizabeth to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Mansfield to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Millvale will meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of McKeesport to meet at the Town Hall, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Sewickley to meet at the Public school House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Shar, sburg to meet at the Public Town Hall on Main street, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Tarentum to meet at the Public school House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Verona to meet at the Station House of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, at Hulton Station.

The electors of the township of Baldwin, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House in the village of Biossomville, said township; second precinct to meet at the Public House of John Gearing, in said township.

The electors of Crescent township to meet at the School house in Shoustown.

The electors of Chartiers township to meet at the Brick School House No. 1 in said township.

The electors of Upper St. Clair township to meet at the House of Hugh Morrow, in said township.

By order of Court, the electors of Lower St. Clair township to meet at the Public School house of George Aodlach, in said township.

The electors of West Deer township to meet at the house of Mrs. Elizabeth Leslie, in said township.

The electors of East Deer township to meet at the School House at the mouth of Bailey's Run, in said township.

The electors of the township of Elizabeth, in the Greenoak district or precinct, to meet at the Public School House in the village of Greenoak, in said township; in Buena Vista district or precinct to meet at Concord Public School House, in Buena Vista, in said township of Elizabeth; in the Mount Vernon district or precinct, to meet at Mount Vernon School House, in said township of Elizabeth; and the remainder of said township not embraced in the above district, to meet at Harmony School House in said township.

The electors of Forward township to meet at William Penn School House in said township.

The electors of South Fayette township to meet at the house of H. Hayes, on the farm of G. Y. Coulter, in said township.

The electors of North Fayette township to meet at the house formerly occupied by Francis Jamison, at Roger's Mills, in said township.

The electors of Findley township to meet at the house of McClelland A. Arner, formerly occupied by J. Charles, in the village of Clinton, in said township.

The electors of Franklin township to meet at the house occupied by Isaac Neely, in said township.

The electors of Fawn township to meet at School House No. 2 in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at the Public School House at Natrona, in said township.

The electors of Hampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Peters in said township.

The electors of Indiana township, precinct No "1" to meet at the tavern of Andrew Miller; precinct No. 2 the electors to meet at Beatty's School, in the town of Hoboken, in said township.

The electors of Jefferson township to meet at Lowrie's School House in said township.

The electors of Kilbuck township, first precinct, to meet at School House No 3, in Emsworth; second precinct, the electors to meet at the Public School House, at Glendale, in said township.

The electors of Leet township to meet at the house of James McTaggart in said township.

The electors of Lincoln township to meet at the Jenny Lind School House in said township.

The electors of Marshall township to meet at the storehouse of James Neely, in said township.

The electors of Moon township to meet at the School House No. 3 in said township.

The electors of Mifflin township to meet at the house of Samuel Wilson, formerly occupied by Jas. H. Neil, in said township.

The electors of McCandless township to meet at the house of Frank Morrison in said township.

The electors of McClure township to meet at School House No. 1, Back Lane, in said township.

The electors of North End District, to meet at the House of Michael Smith, on the Allegheny and Perrysville Plank Road, on the farm of Stephen Mercer.

By an order of Court made October 30, 1872, the electors of Neville township will hereafter meet at School House No. 1, lately rebuilt, in said township.

The electors of Ohio township to meet at Duff's Mills, in said township.

The electors of Pine township to meet at School House No. 4 in said township.

The electors of Penn township to meet at the house of Robert Donaldson, on the Leechburg road, in said township.

The electors of the township of Plum to meet at the Public House, near the village of New Texas, which is by an order of Court made.

The electors of Patton township, precinct No. 1, to meet at the Public School House in the village of Turtle Creek; Precinct No. 2 to meet at the house of Mrs. Jane Taylor, in the village of Monroeville, in said township.

The electors of Richland township to meet at the Public School House at Bakerstown.

The electors of Ross township, Precinct No. 1 to meet at the house of Jesse Plankerton, on the Gerty's Run Road in said township, Precinct No. 2 to meet at the public house of James Gorby, known as Gorby's Five Mile House, on the Perrysville Road, in said township.

The electors of Reserve township to meet at the house of Michael Wagenheiser in said township.

Be it enacted by the senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same: That that part of Reserve township, known and described as follows, be annexed to the city of Allegheny: beginning at the centers of Spring Garden avenue and Wickline's lane, thence along said Wickline's lane to the Troy Hill road, thence along said Troy Hill road to Lowrie's lane, thence along Lowrie's lane to a point where A. N. Burchfield's east line continued northwardly would intersect said Lowrie's lane, thence by said prolongation to A. N. Burchfield's east line southwardly to the continuation of Lowrie street, thence west along said Lowrie street to the city line, thence by said city line northwesterly to Spring Garden avenue and Wickline to the place of beginning.

Approved by the Governor, April 4, 1872. The electors residing within the above mentioned boundaries, to meet at the house of Damas Lutz, in the Seventh ward, Allegheny city.

The electors of Robinson township, precinct No 1 to meet at the Public House, formerly kept by Eli Wycoff, (now being in the Borough of Chartiers;) the electors of precinct No. 2 to meet at the house of John F. Sempt, in said township.

By an order of the Court made, the electors of Stowe township will hereafter meet at School House No 2 in said township.

The electors of Sewickley township to meet at the house of Gardiner Winters in said township.

The electors of Snowden township to meet at the house of Peter Boyer, in said township.

The electors of Shaler township, Precinct No. 1 to meet at the Public School House No 1, in said precinct.

Precinct No 2 to meet at Shaw's Mills in said precinct of Shaler township.

The electors of Scott township, precinct No. 1, to meet at the Public School House (now in the borough of Manfield.

Precinct No. 2 of Scott township the electors to meet at the Public House kept by Thomas Alderson, on the old Washington road in, in said township.

The electors of Union Township to meet at the house of James Moles in said township.

The voters of North Versailles township will meet at the Pleasant Hill school House:

The electors of South Versailles township, precinct No. 1, will meet at the Public School House in said township until further directions; precinct No. 2, the electors to meet at the house of John Lynch in said precinct No. 2 of South Versailles township; precinct No. 3, the electors to meet in the Store House in "Alpsville" now occupied by R. R. McQuiston, in said township and precinct No. 3 of South Versailles township.

The electors of Wilkins township, precinct No. 1, to meet at the Public School House used in the village of Wilkinsburg in said precinct No. 1; precinct No. 2 the electors to meet at the house of John Jenkner in the village of Turtle Creek, in said precinct No. 2 in Wilkins township.

Given under my hand at my office, in Pittsburgh, this 24th day of February, A. D. 1873, in the ninety-eighth year of the Independence of the United States.

JOHN H. HARE,
Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Feb. 24, 1873. feb26 3td-eod s3tW

SEE in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska Lands. (f15-d&W

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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